The Outlook

Volume 144 September 8, 1926 Number 2

"Mutual" Cancellation

NEWTON D. BAKER'S statement explicitly advocating cancellation all around of the Allied debts is the honest expression of an individual's opinion. We doubt whether it is anything more. If Mr. Baker's views are those of responsible Democratic leaders with influence in the party counsels, it is not likely that the Republicans will have any cause for anxiety, for there seems not the slightest prospect that a campaign based on the proposal that all debts be canceled, and that therefore the United States pay the German reparations, would find a very hearty response from the voters of the country.

What Mr. Baker objects to is, not that America should ask her debtors to pay all that they can pay, but that America should ask her debtors to pay anything. He explicitly says that it is quite certain that "the generation in Germany which did not cause the war will not mortgage itself and its children for two-thirds of the century." He also says that our allies dislike us because we asked them to pay what they can. His conclusion, therefore, is that the future generations of Americans shall pay for the war which they did not cause. Just why he expects Americans to be more ready to pay the cost of the war than Europeans he does not wholly explain.

As he said, there is not one penny of these debts which would have been lent by us except for the war. He therefore dismisses as unworthy any attempt to distinguish war debts from those which were contracted after the war for purposes of commercial rehabilitation. He calls all the debts war debts and would have them all "mutually canceled." Of course the mutual cancellation of these war debts means that America does the canceling, for we have borrowed from nobody.

The real force of his statement lies in his argument that it would be better to have markets rather than to have these debts paid. Fortunately, he does not propose what others have proposed—that we try to purchase disarmament of Europe or some of the other things that we may want by canceling the debts. His whole argument is based on the idea that we do not want dollars, but "a reconstructed international order."

It does not seem likely that Mr. Baker's proposal will find a place in any National party platform.

Can the League Become European?

THE big question at Geneva, as the League of Nations gathers for its sixth annual Assembly session, is the admission of Germany. This calls for an adjustment of the dispute that began last spring over permanent seats on the League Council. On the outcome depends the fate of the long endeavor to make the League truly representative of Europe by admitting Germany to the Council, in which the Allies have controlled the balance of power.

Spain has appeared to be satisfied with a scheme for the rotation of seats on the Council, instead of pressing her earlier demand for a permanent place. Poland, so insistent last spring upon securing a permanent seat, has recently been significantly quiet. Brazil, which also sought a permanent seat, has dropped out of the contest, discouraged partly by the opposition of other Latin-American republics. Disarmament, the terms for adherence by the United States to the World Court, the Spanish demand for control of the international neutral zone of Tangier, and other matters take second place behind the issue of bringing Germany into the Geneva organization on a basis which both she and its present members will accept.

In the Council, working in common with the Dutch and Scandinavian spokesmen, the German representative unquestionably would act as a counterbalance to the Allied group. And Germany and Great Britain probably would find themselves voting together frequently, in contrast to the "Latin bloc." A new period of post-war political combinations would be inaugurated.

Where this might lead, and what it might mean to the future of the League, it is impossible to foresee.

Are the Bolsheviki Divided?

STALIN has become the boss of Russia. In America the power of the political boss is confined to a party, and to a local group of the party at that. But in Russia there has been only one party, and its power is centralized in Moscow. One after another the silent, shrewd, energetic Stalin has vanquished his enemies in the Communist Party. Two years ago, with the assistance of Kamenev and Zinoviev, he caused the downfall of Trotsky. Now, with the assistance of some other allies, he has caused the downfall of Zinoviev and Kamenev. He occupies no governmental position; but, being the boss of the Communist Party, he controls the Government. All Government Ministers—that is to say, People's Commissaries—are now his supporters. Including the weak and insignificant Premier Rykov; People's Commissar of War Voroshilov; the new chief of the dreaded Cheka, Menzhinsky, who has replaced the late Dzershinsky—all are his friends and allies. He is now the only real ruler of Russia.

Stalin's political program is not new. Its basis is faithfulness to Lenine's traditions. That means he advocates the middle course between communism and capitalism.

This is not, however, the end of the story. By his assumption of power Stalin has roused opposition. The crack that appeared in the Communist Party two and a half years ago has become a chasm. The "iron solidarity" of the Communists is gone.

Among the leaders of the Opposition are Trotsky, Zinoviev, Kamenev, Karl Radek, G. Rakovsky, Sokolnikov, S. Medvyedev, and Lenine's widow, Mrs. Krupskaya.

The Opposition itself is divided. The left wing, in which are Zinoviev and Kamenev, insist upon a partial return to uncompromising Communism. The right wing, in which, for instance, is Medvyedev, advocate contrary methods, such as the giving of nationalized industrial en-

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

terprises in concession to foreign capitalists, and the abolition of the Third International. The two wings, however, agree on two points—their hostility to Stalin and their demand for democratization. They both want the right to form factions within the party and elect their leaders. Stalin's followers answer that factions will unavoidably develop into distinct parties, and bring to an end the existence of the Communist Party as such and the dictatorship of the proletariat.

The natural leader of the Opposition is Trotsky. It was he who demanded the democratization of the party two and a half years ago. He was then ousted from the party, but now he has around him an influential group of men. Thus in Russia now it is Trotsky against Stalin.

Our Marines in Nicaragua Again

UNITED STATES Marines are back in Nicaragua. That is the fact which most concerns Americans in the news from that perturbed Republic of Central America. What the landing of our forces at Bluefields may mean it is too early to say as this interrupted chapter of our policy in the Caribbean is resumed.

The Marines were withdrawn from Nicaragua last year, after a stay of more than twelve years in which they were the main factor in maintaining an imposed order. Their departure was followed without much loss of time by a regulation Central American revolt against the Government headed by President Solorzano, who had taken office as the result of elections supervised by the American forces of occupation. Leading the revolt, General Chamorro compelled the President to quit office in his favor and installed himself in power. He then sought recognition in Washington, which the United States refused. Lately came news of an uprising against Chamorro, centering around Cristanto Zapata which was followed by reports that the trouble had been quelled. Evidently it did not stay quelled, for a few days later two American gunboats were despatched to the Nicaraguan ports of Corinto, on the Pacific coast, and Bluefields, on the Caribbean coast. This was done at the recommendation of American diplomatic agents for the protection of American interests and citizens. The landing of Marines at Bluefields was reported to have been carried out at the request of officials of the Nicaraguan Government, who were said to have declared that they could not guarantee to preserve order and safety.

Nicaragua has an important railway

Keystone

Mrs. Clemington Corson

and a bank in which American capital has a considerable stake. It also possesses a possible alternative route to the Panama Canal.

The situation suggests the need of some concerted policy in Central America. Attempts have been made for cooperation by the United States with Central American republics to sustain constitutional governments. This policy has obvious merits, since it does not involve the United States alone in policing Central America in the interests of its nationals only. Thus it does not lay the United States open to Latin-American suspicion and antagonistic propaganda.

The policy of intervening in Central American affairs and backing out and going in again has led and is leading nowhere. The logical consequence of the situation in Nicaragua, perhaps, would be to set up a protectorate, but that is not a course which the American people are prepared to support and follow through. Our aim, therefore, ought to be to establish a basis of working in common with the Central American states in a mutual program of keeping the peace.

H. M. S. Implacable

THE British believe they have the most beautiful war-ship in the world, H. M. S. Implacable, which was originally the French Duquay Trouin, built in 1789 and taken four days after Trafalgar by Sir Richard Strachan. The ship has become decayed, as might be expected with the years. "Punch" recently started a subscription to restore and preserve the vessel. Nearly $100,000 has been subscribed, and it will need but $25,000 more to place the veteran in full repair. Already the hull has been made sound below the water-line, and Lord Beatty, who is managing the matter, means to make a seamanlike job of all that remains to be done. The movement parallels that on this side of the water to save the Constitution.

The New Channel Records

THE newspaper humorists are having great fun over channel swimming as a new form of summer sport and the cartoonists represent the English Channel as crowded with record breakers and aspirants for fame.

Hardly had the rejoicings and celebrations for the fine achievement of Gertrude Ederle died down, when another woman succeeded in crossing the Channel, although she required fifteen hours and twenty-eight minutes for the passage, while Gertrude's record was fourteen hours and thirty-one minutes.

The second woman to swim the English Channel successfully was Mrs. Clemington Corson, the mother of two children. Mrs. Corson is a native of Denmark, but an American by marriage and a New Yorker by residence.

Gertrude Ederle's supremacy in the time record was over men as well as women. But following almost immediately on Mrs. Corson's exploit came the news that a German swimmer, Ernest Vierkoetter, had made a new and superlative record of twelve hours and forty-three minutes, almost two hours better than Gertrude's time. It is true that he was specially favored as regards the chances of weather and sea, but the achievement is in all ways a remarkable one.

The interest in long-distance swimming developed by these swimmers' exploits has increased enormously. All sorts of proposals are made to bring the three successful Channel swimmers of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

this season together in long-distance contests. Among the possibilities are races around Staten Island, which is over twenty miles, we believe, around Manhattan Island, from Los Angeles to Catalina Island, and across one of the Great Lakes. What will actually take place in this field of sport is quite uncertain.

Twenty Thousand Leagues Under the Sea

LIKE many another of Jules Verne's forecasts, the round-the-world trip of his underseas boat is well under way for accomplishment. When the Dutch submarine K-XIII tied up at San Francisco's Navy dock a few days ago it had behind it some 10,000 miles of the way.

The big book of the marine department of the Chamber of Commerce here, says our Pacific coast correspondent, writing by air mail from San Francisco, contains a remarkable entry. It runs something as follows:

> Arrived August 24 Dutch submarine K-XIII, Van der Kun, 90 days from The Helder, via Mazatlan, in ballast.

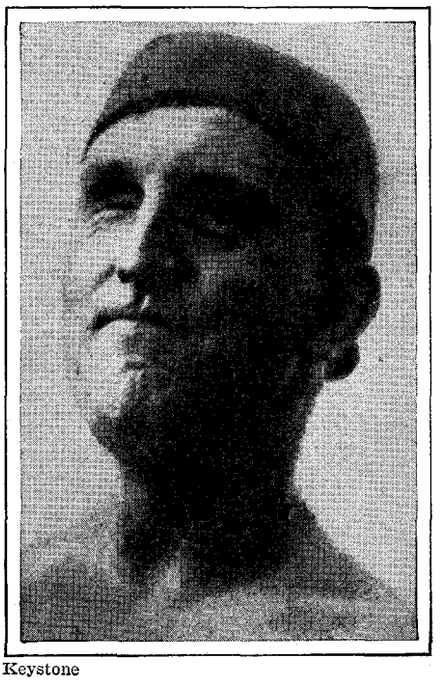
The ballast is a strange one, for it consists, in part at least, of many unusual scientific instruments, the equipment of the submarine's commander, Dr. Vening Meinesz, and his associates, who have undertaken this remarkable enterprise in the hope of discovering the origin of earthquakes, or at least of throwing some light on the subject.

Dr. Meinesz contends that six miles or more beneath the earth's surface is a mass of molten matter, "like a lake of hot tar," and that on this lake there floats, not only the world's continents, but the world's oceans and seas. If this theory proves true, the age-old secret of the cause of earthquakes may, he says, be revealed.

While at San Francisco the submarine will dive to the bottom of San Francisco Bay, will make underseas voyages off the coast, and take measurements and make calculations with the delicate instruments, many of them new inventions, with which the expedition is so well equipped.

"Our studies," declared Dr. Meinesz, in the course of an interview, "may throw light on the cause of California's earthquakes. This will be the first time a submarine has been used for such work, and our study of the play of the forces of nature, the shift of waters and air, both under and above the ocean may give us a first hint of the seat and the origin of those terrible tremors which exact from us such a toll in life and property."

And so when its work is done off the Californian coast this sturdy little ocean



Keystone

Ernest Vierkoetter

waif, which, ninety days out of The Helder, Holland, had crossed the Atlantic, visited Dutch Curaçao, and passed through the Panama Canal into San Francisco Bay, will set out across the Pacific *en route* for Honolulu, Guam, Yap, and Manila. She will arrive at Surabaya, Java, on December 12, and then will leave for home by way of the Indian Ocean, Suez Canal, and the Mediterranean Sea.

It is a great adventure, truly, but everything has been thought out with Dutch thoroughness. The submarine is designed to stay under water four days at a time, special machinery having been devised to supply the crew the needed amount of oxygen while submerged. Storms therefore have no terror for it. If the surface is troubled, K-XIII simply dives beneath it, and keeps on diving until all things are still.

Closing Jewish Wine-Shops

BECAUSE the withdrawals of so-called sacramental wine have greatly exceeded actual needs, the wine-shops in New York City which have heretofore had permits to issue wine for use in Jewish religious ceremonies will be eliminated. It was evident that under the guise of providing wine for these rites a great deal of wine was withdrawn from the storehouses for purposes that had nothing whatever to do with religion. Hereafter authenticated rabbis will be expected to go to prohibition headquarters to get the wine that they need.

It is really not accurate to speak of this as sacramental wine. The idea of the sacrament is not a Jewish idea. In the Roman Catholic mass the wine, according to Catholic belief, is changed by the intent of the priest into the blood of Christ. Similarly, according to Tertullian, the water of the baptismal font is supposed to possess the *vis sanctificandi* by the descent into it of the Holy Spirit. The wine used by Jews for religious purposes possesses no such additional virtues and sanctity. It is wine pure and simple; one may drink it or leave it, or spill it into the sink. It serves only as something to say grace over, just as the turkey on Thanksgiving Day may serve as an occasion for saying grace.

In the Bible the religious use of wine is mentioned only along with sacrifices, and with the abolition of the sacrifices such use was discontinued.

So the modern use of wine by Jews in connection with their ceremonies cannot be properly called sacramental.

The rabbis did not introduce the drinking of wine as a religious custom, but simply gave a religious sanctification to the use of wine which before their time had been drunk in a secular way. This religious use of wine has been, therefore, in conjunction with a meal.

The Ceremonial Use of Wine

THE use of wine at Kiddush will serve as an example. A special prayer called Kiddush was made to be recited at the beginning of the festive meal with which the Sabbath was opened. Since the prayer preceded the meal, it naturally came just before the drinking of the wine. By custom the grace over the wine, which is pronounced whenever wine is consumed, was incorporated into the Kiddush. This Kiddush is thus said to be "pronounced over wine." In the absence of wine, however, the grace over wine is replaced by the grace over bread, as is done to-day in poorer homes that cannot afford wine.

Since Orthodox Judaism permeates

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

the entire life of the Orthodox Jew there are many festive meals. The religious use of wine is considerable, therefore, but not so much in quantity as in frequency. On the night of the Passover four small glasses for each individual, although seldom used in practice, are required by custom. Otherwise, on most of the occasions one cup for a family or for every adult male is sufficient. The farewell to the Sabbath, which is given with the Habdala, is another occasion for the use of wine. Receptions and farewells, like those attending the Sabbath, are tendered most holidays, and at these and other ceremonies, such as circumcision and marriage, blessings are pronounced over wine. Some of these uses of wine go back possibly two thousand years.

At first the prayer over wine was limited to the home. In time, some of these prayers have also been introduced into synagogues, not without the opposition, however, of some of the authoritative rabbis of the age. In some cases poverty has done away with the festive meal, but the prayer over the cup of wine has persisted.

The wine used for religious purposes among the Jews is bought in the same Jewish wine stores that sell the wine for secular purposes. The rabbi has nothing to do with it. It is not even he who pronounces the blessings in the synagogues over the wine, but usually it is the cantor. The rabbi buys his wine in the same way and place as any other Jew.

The Rabbis and Prohibition

IN the United States the Prohibition Law gave the rabbi supervision over the so-called sacramental wine. Every member of a synagogue is permitted to receive from his congregation sufficient wine for his religious use at home. The congregation is supposed to buy all the wine necessary for its members. The sexton is the man that is to distribute the wine and the rabbi is the one to supervise the distribution, so that none but members get wine. The Prohibition Law made of the rabbi and the sexton the individuals through whom a Jew may receive wine for his religious use.

The use of a substitute for wine in the several religious ceremonies requiring wine has been discussed at various times by rabbis of note. In the Talmud there is an opinion that, in the absence of wine, beer may be used in "countries where beer is a national beverage." Whisky is a substitute that is generally looked down upon. According to Rabba, one may squeeze the juice of a bunch of grapes and recite the Kiddush. Recently Louis Ginzberg, Professor of the Talmud in the Orthodox Jewish Theological Seminary, discussed the problem of a substitute for wine. After extensive scholarly discussion, he concluded that "from the point of view of the Jewish law and custom there is no preference to be given to fermented wine over unfermented wine; both are of equal standing. . . . The custom of using unfermented wine of raisins was widely spread in northern Africa in the fourteenth century, and is prevalent in our time in Lithuania. Further, grape juice may be used for Kiddush the same as was other unfermented wine." With these views of Professor Ginzberg other rabbis disagree, but to them they have failed to reply.

Concerning prohibition Jewish opinion historically is divided. In Jewish law there are such statements as "Wine helps to open the heart to reasoning," and "Where wine is lacking medicine is necessary;" but, on the other hand, one Hebrew word is said to mean "lamentation and wailing" and another to mean "you will be poor."

Evidently the new regulations of the Prohibition Administrator are not such as to afford any occasion for remonstrance on religious grounds.

Theosophy and "World Teachers"

THE visit to this country of the young Hindu, Krishnamurti, in the company of Mrs. Annie Besant, who is International President of the Theosophical Societies, naturally suggests the question, What is Theosophy? In the broadest sense and philosophically speaking, it is defined as follows by the Encyclopædia Britannica:

> A term used to denote those forms of philosophic and religious thought which claim a special insight into the Divine nature and its constitutive moments or processes. Sometimes this insight is claimed as the result of the operation of some higher faculty or some supernatural revelation to the individual; in other instances the Theosophical theory is not based upon any special illumination, but is simply put forward as the deepest speculative wisdom of its author. But in any case it is characteristic of Theosophy that it starts with an explication of the Divine essence, and endeavors to deduce the phenomenal universe from the play of forces within the Divine nature itself.

There are several separate associations in various countries which study and teach Theosophical ideas. They are not in full agreement. The Society (or societies) founded about fifty years ago in the United States by Madame Blavatsky and Colonel Olcott (notable figures in their day and both charged by non-believers with trickery in physical manifestations of divine or spiritual guidance), and by William Q. Judge, put forth as their objects: (1) To establish a nucleus of the universal brotherhood of humanity; (2) to promote the study of comparative religion and philosophy; (3) to make a systematic investigation into the mystic potencies of life and matter, or what is usually termed "occultism."

There are at least two American Theosophical Societies now existent; one, called the American Theosophical Society, accepts Mrs. Besant as a world leader; and it is under the auspices of this Society (and those of a well-known lecture bureau) that Krishnamurti is here; the other is the Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, of which Katherine Tingley is leader, with headquarters at Point Loma, California. This latter-named Brotherhood not only refuses to indorse Mrs. Besant, but one of its members, purporting to present the views of the Society, attacks the teachings of Mrs. Besant.

Krishnamurti the Modest

THE personal impression made here by Krishnamurti in his talks with reporters has been that of a modest, pleasing young man. He disclaims any desire to be called a Messiah. One reporter records him as saying: "I am just an ordinary young fellow," and another describes him as shy, silent, and the flower of courtesy. So far as Krishnamurti has uttered any "message," it is that America is neglecting the spiritual for the material. He has said: "We must cultivate both body and spirit. The ideal is a fine harmony. In India we have neglected the body for the benefit of the spirit. In America you have perhaps neglected the spirit."

Nothing that Krishnamurti (often called Krishnaji, or even Krish, for short) has said seems to confirm the pretensions and mystical announcement made, as reported, by Mrs. Besant: "The World Teacher has not come

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

To the platform, masters

(Othello, Act II, Scene 3)

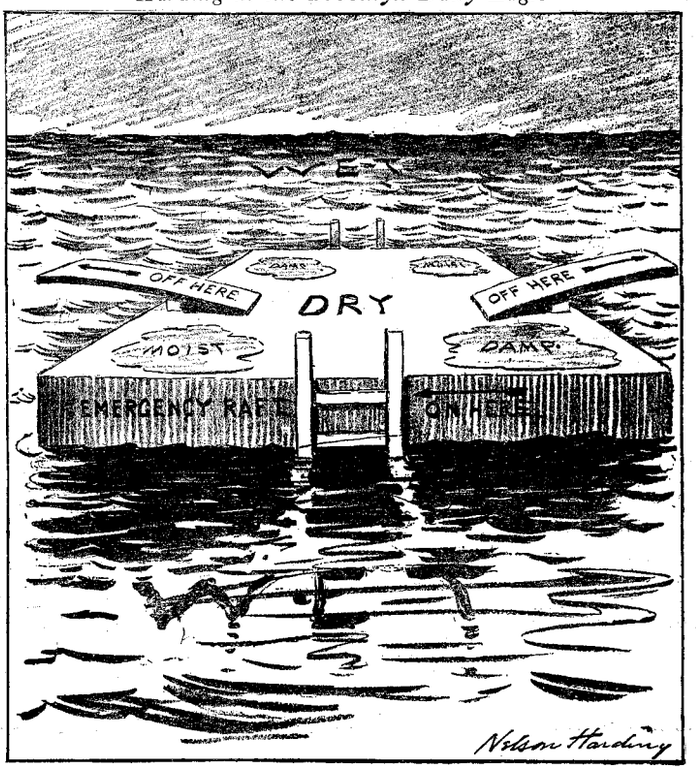
Williams in the New York American

Copyright, 1926, by the New York American, Inc.

A safety first candidate

From D. S. Imrie, New York, N. Y.

Harding in the Brooklyn Daily Eagle



Suggestions for State Republican platform

From Henry Charles Sutor, Marion, Mass.

Hoff in the St. Paul Pioneer Press

ORDER
HAIG & HAIG
BELIEVE ME I'M NOT TAKING A CHANCE ON THIS CHEAP STUFF—TH' FELLOW TOLD ME THIS JUST CAME OFF THE BOAT!
ACID FOR BREAKING UP PROCESS
POISON
ARTIFICIAL COLORING
DENATURED ALCOHOL
FLAVORING EXTRACTS
HAIG & HAIG
—THE AMERICAN PEOPLE LOVE HOKUM—
HOFF

Barnum was right

From W. K. Collier, St. Paul, Minn.

From the National Tribune

A difference of opinion

From Olie Lawrence Brown, Malden, Mass.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

twice, but five times. This is the sixth time he has visited the world. It is not always the same Teacher. Always he is from the Hierarch, that is all. The present World Teacher has come but once before, when he used Jesus for his vehicle."

This sort of talk is more mystical than enlightening. So is that about Rishis, Mahatmas, and other sages or spirits—or both. They may be supposed to be actual men in semi-divine reflection, occasionally sending out messages of wisdom, or they may be mental and spiritual subjective conceptions. Too much mystery is not good for any gospel. Plain speaking is certainly desirable for reaching the modern Occidental, even though a certain proportion of Americans do delight to soak themselves in mysticism, Theosophy, Babism, or other deliverances that seem to the rest of us more occult than valuable to mankind.

The Block in the Cloak Strike Mediation

SOME 40,000 cloakmakers have been on strike in New York City for two months. Governor Smith two years ago appointed a commission to make a study of the peculiarly perplexing problems of this trade—peculiar because of the seasonal nature of the trade and because the small jobbers come between the workers and the large manufacturers, and the jobbers are an inchoate, unorganized, and contentious element.

The commission appointed by Governor Smith made recommendations which the workers admit are well intended, but which, they claim, offer no solution because of these jobbers. The workers say that the jobbers are "responsible for about seventy-five per cent of the total production in the industry, and have officially ignored the recommendations of the commission and practically rejected them *in toto*." Hence the workers refused the Governor's suggestion of arbitration as recommended by the commission.

Their idea of a remedy is as follows:

> The best service that you, Mr. Governor, can, in our opinion, render to the workers as well as to the employers in our industry at this time, in pursuance of your public-spirited interest in our industry, is to bring about a conference or series of conferences between the workers and the different types of employers in the cloak and suit industry for the purpose of an open-minded discussion of the pending issues and a sincere effort to solve our intricate problems. Our union will be ready at all times to participate in such conferences in this spirit.

In reply Governor Smith again, in a forceful open letter, urged arbitration,

Keystone

Jeddu Krishnamurti

pointed out the instant need of stopping a strike which is breaking down such standards as are still left in the industry, declared that the contention as to the jobbers has little force because the unions have already made terms with independent manufacturers, and argued that agreement with sub-manufacturers and jobbers would follow agreement with the large manufacturers after arbitration. "Usually," he says, "it is the manufacturers who hesitate to accept arbitration; now it is the union." He does not object to the series of conferences proposed, and his commission will co-operate, but he urges that if results do not soon appear, the arbitration offer should be accepted.

The public will certainly commend Governor Smith's earnest efforts to bring about industrial peace in a difficult and complicated situation.

Mediation, Arbitration, and Publicity

THE new Railroad Labor Law passed by Congress contemplates three processes to aid (not to enforce) the settlement of differences between railway companies and their employees—mediation, arbitration, publicity.

The first remedy has just been tried in the case of a demand of railway trainmen and conductors of six large railway companies for higher wages, as reported in The Outlook two weeks ago. The result as stated by the Federal Mediation Board was that "after frank, friendly, and thorough consideration of the questions involved it appeared that the discussion could not be settled through mediation." But both sides willingly agreed to try the second process offered by the new law—namely, arbitration. This in itself the Board considers a valuable result. Mr. Lee, President of the Brotherhood of Trainmen, expressed the desire of the union men as good citizens to give the new law "a try out," but declared also that future arbitration would depend largely on the degree of justice received.

Good sportsmanship and sense of fair play should make each party to a voluntary arbitration abide by its result whether it is fully satisfied or not. Naturally, each believes in the justice of its own cause, but when collective bargaining and mediation fail the only road to a settlement is by leaving the question to arbitration, with the full intention of fairly accepting the decision. Such a decision has not the force of a court's decree or of a contract entered into formally, but it is the practical way to avoid protracted strikes.

If the arbitration now to be set in motion under the auspices of the Federal Board of Mediation fails, then comes the third application of the new law—publicity. It is not called just that, but the fact-finding commission to be appointed by the President of the United States would be directed to study the facts and make a full statement directed to Congress and the people, and the moral influence upon public opinion is to be invoked.

In all these efforts for amicable disposal of disputed issues the effort is, not to hear complaints brought by one side and pass upon their justice, but to try to bring both sides into nearer relations and get some basis that may be acceptable to both. In that respect it differs from the law it superseded.

The board of arbitration will consist of two members each from the two contesting parties and two members to be

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

selected by those four as representative of the public at large. Thus even in this stage there is a possibility of failure to agree.

The new law is evidently intended, not to decide disputes by the majority vote of a board, but to extend the field of conciliation and compromise. When President Coolidge signed this Watson-Parker Law, he said, "I should have preferred some more definite declaration for the possible protection of the people," but he also pointed out that the railways are not relieved of their responsibility to the public at large, but that "rather they have increased their responsibility by virtue of the self-government which this law imposes upon them."

The Puritan Artist

APPRECIATION of the art of the American Puritan is evidently growing. Of course for many years experts have recognized the beauty of the best handiwork of the early American colonists and have made collections of examples of such handiwork and preserved them in museums. But this is not the appreciation to which we refer, but rather that understanding of what the Puritan has contributed of lasting significance to America in forms of beauty.

Last week we recorded the fact that the interior of a church at Cornwall, Connecticut, had been restored and rededicated. Now another New England church, not quite as old in years but equally representative of the early New England feeling for beauty, has been renovated. The church at Waterford, Maine, was built in 1837, but it belongs to the period that produced the best of the early New England meeting-houses. In consequence of the efforts of almost all in the community, under the wise and indefatigable leadership of Miss Mabel C. Gage, granddaughter of one of the members of the first building committee of the parish, the original severe grace both in color and design of the interior has been restored. Even the electric-lighting fixtures have with painstaking and affectionate care been made to fit the original conception of the Puritan meeting-house. Such an interior is as truly a testimony to the character of the people who built New England and New England's institutions as Gothic architecture is to the spirit of the people of the Middle Ages. Those who wish to learn of the artistic sensitiveness and artistic conscience of the people from whom we have the Puritan inheritance can learn much from the beautiful village of Waterford under the elms by Tom Pond and Mount Tir'em and from the Waterford church.

At the rededication services the meeting-house was filled with a congregation that was more than the church could seat and lacked but a hundred of equaling the total population of the town.

Keystone

Dan Moody

But it is not only in externals that the New England churches are being renewed. Instead of scattered parishes, each attempting to do its own work and support its own minister, there is in this region about Waterford a united parish, jointly served by a group of ministers and representing three denominations.

Here, at least, churches are finding from the best in the past an impulse for progress, and in simplicity both in outward form and in inner spirit the secret of beauty and of unity.

Moody and "Ma"

THE "run-off" or secondary primary in Texas resulted in an overwhelming victory for Dan Moody over Ma Ferguson. No disrespect for either candidate is intended by naming them thus familiarly, for advocates and opponents alike have almost universally so dubbed the Governor and would-be Governor. The second primary was necessary because Attorney-General Moody did not quite get a clear majority of votes in the first. Needless to say, in Texas a Democratic nomination for Governor is followed by election, bar death or political revolution. Moody's vote is nearly double that of his opponent.

The reasons for the defeat of Governor Ferguson are clear: The voters had tired of an administration the policy and actions of which most people believed to have been dictated by the Governor's husband; the voters were tired also of the turmoil and personalities that had marred the political history of the Ferguson régime; they resented Mr. Ferguson's charge that a vote against "Ma" was a vote for the Ku Klux Klan, for they knew that Moody had an anti-Klan record; finally, they thought it poor political sportsmanship when, after the first primary, the Fergusons refused to carry out campaign pledges of withdrawal if the result showed that the people wanted Moody as Governor.

Moody says that his platform is simply one of rigid economy and honesty in every State activity. One of the tersest comments on the situation is that "Texas has no hostility for a woman Governor as such, but the Fergusons in combination were intolerable."

Mrs. Ferguson had the opportunity of retiring with dignity from an office that, for her own sake alone, she probably never would have sought. That opportunity she threw away when she entered the run-off primary. Why she thought it worth while to drink the cup of defeat to the dregs will remain one of the mysteries of politics. Those who have always opposed her say that her husband, former Governor James Ferguson, would not permit her to make her pledges good. Even if that is true, it does not solve the mystery. It is not to be expected that a husband will be any more anxious than the wife herself to have her subjected to unnecessary hardships.

It may be unjust to Mrs. Ferguson to say that she was unduly influenced by her husband. It is justice, however, to say in her behalf—though she would doubtless resent this equally with the other—that she was hampered by him. If women are to hold high public office—and they are—they should be elected in their own right and upon their own

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

records. Perhaps Mrs. Ferguson's unhappy experience has helped to teach America that lesson.

Worrying Over Winchester

MR. CHARLES K. TAYLOR, who has for many years been known to Outlook readers as a stimulating commentator upon American education, is now in Europe. The last time Mr. Taylor went abroad, if we remember correctly, he visited the Argonne with a group of hard-fisted young Americans whose chief purpose was to make life as unpleasant as possible for certain Germans who had strayed off their own proper range. On his present trip Mr. Taylor is engaged in making life as pleasant (and as profitable) as possible for a group of American boys who are bicycling with him over the roads of Great Britain and France.

It is quite impossible for Mr. Taylor to free himself from his interest in education, whether on foot, on horseback, or on a bicycle. Naturally enough, he has rejoiced at the opportunity which this trip gave him to visit some of the noted British schools and to discuss the problems of education both with teachers and boys. The first fruit of his observations is published in this week's issue of The Outlook. In this article he gives his impressions of Winchester College. There will be discussions, we expect, of other British schools in later issues. It seems to us that this article on Winchester ought to make parents and teachers think over, perhaps quarrel over, their definitions of education.

What is Mr. Taylor's definition? Why is he worried at the narrowness of the Winchester standards? How much further would the graduates of Winchester go if they knew more subjects and possibly knew none of them thoroughly? Would they gain more of the durable satisfactions of life if Winchester should adopt an American curriculum? With such a change, would Winchester mother a greater percentage of well-rounded lovers of scholarship and life, such as Viscount Grey?

There are some other questions too which might be pondered. Is the average Winchester undergraduate as interesting an evening's companion as the average undergraduate of Groton or St. Mark's? Does the average Winchester undergraduate write as illiterately as do many of the graduates of Harvard and Yale?

If all these questions could be accurately answered, and the reasons for the answers supplied, we might be able to learn more than we know now of the best methods of achieving the twofold purpose of education. Learning of itself is of no value unless it enables the learner both to earn a living and to make that living, once earned, a satisfaction. Civilization is more than plumbing, and education more than the accumulation of knowledge.

Underwood & Underwood, Inc., Washington, D. C.

Commander John Rodgers

ABOUT a year ago San Francisco and all the country were rejoicing that Commander Rodgers and his crew of PN-9 were safe after hope had almost been given up of their survival on their 2,000-mile flight to Hawaii. Now we lament his death in a plane crash in the Delaware River on August 28.

Is China Breaking Up?

DEALING with China always has been difficult. Since the revolution of 1911 it has become increasingly difficult, and this year—temporarily, at least—impossible. At Peking there is not even a shadow government. The country is given over to the civil wars of rival chieftains.

In North China the combined forces of General Wu Pei-fu, of the "Yangtze Alliance," and Marshal Chang Tso-lin, of Manchuria, continue their campaign against the Kuominchun armies of General Feng Yu-hsiang. From South China troops of the Kuomingtang faction, supporters of the Canton Government, which is friendly to Feng and the Kuominchun, are advancing against Wu. In the provinces around Shanghai General Sun Chuan-fang maintains an independent military overlordship. Meanwhile the international conferences on customs tariffs and extra-territorial rights of foreigners are held up indefinitely.

Diplomatic representatives of China have chosen this moment to take another step toward abrogation of what the Chinese call the "unequal treaties" granting special privileges to foreigners. Her spokesmen in Brussels and Geneva have announced that her commercial treaty with Belgium will not be extended after its term ends on October 29. Observers who know China have seen in this move the sign of an active policy of doing away with her treaties with France, Great Britain, Italy, Holland, Japan, Portugal, Spain, and the United States. China possesses—although disorganized politically—a tremendous weapon in the economic boycott. She has used it against Great Britain and Japan, to their great loss. Her representatives threaten to use it against Belgium unless she signs an "equal treaty."

The United States would lose less in such a contest with China than several other Powers—for instance, Great Britain with her control of the administration of the customs and salt revenues or Japan with her investments in China. But we would suffer also. China undoubtedly can make it too expensive to enforce the existing treaties.

The Chinese chaos has led to the suggestion of dealing with the individual *tuchuns*—the military leaders who control the various sections of the divided country. The tendency of such a policy would be inevitably to emphasize and intensify the process of disintegration in China. Temporarily and locally, it would probably get practical results. But in the long run it might be an unsatisfactory expedient, for we never know when one *tuchun* may fall from power and another appear in his place, and the word of one *tuchun* does not bind his successor as the contract of a legal government binds a succeeding government. Yet it is an expedient which may be forced upon foreigners in China as the only way of dealing with China at all.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Good Manners

By LAWRENCE F. ABBOTT
Contributing Editor of The Outlook

ONE of the most palatable, if not most nutrient, fruits of civilization is good manners. I do not know that politeness or courtesy was in the mind of Moses when he wrote the Ten Commandments. But the man who does not use profane or vulgar language, who does not indulge in mean or slanderous gossip, who honors his parents, who respects his neighbors' privacy and property, has the foundation of good manners. Cornelius Nepos, the Roman biographer who was a friend of that polished gentleman, Cicero, said that the success of a man's career depends upon his manners—*mores cuique sui fingunt fortunam.* One of the great English champions of courtesy was William of Wykeham, who six hundred years ago founded the famous Public School or College of Winchester. An interesting account of the respect which is paid to custom or manners at Winchester will be found on another page. Every schoolboy—at least every English schoolboy—knows that Wykeham's motto was, "Manners makyth man."

It cannot be said that good manners have yet become a marked characteristic of the American people. We are, on the whole, honest, efficient, philanthropic, and willing to help in a crisis; but we are inclined to ignore the value of finenesses of behavior. We seem to think that nicety of manners is a superficial quality almost indicative of weakness. Consider some of the phrases that are current in our daily life. There are "road hogs" among our automobilists and "end-seat hogs" in the open cars of our trolley systems. Botanists tell us that our wild flowers are being irretrievably destroyed by greedy picnickers and landscapists that our scenery is being ruined by greedy advertisers.

The trouble that some American tourists have been making in France is due, not to contempt for the French, but to contempt for good manners. An American will sacrifice his life for the French, but he will not sacrifice the amusement he gets from making clownish fun of their depreciated franc. The other day a clubmate of mine, in protesting against a piece of thoughtless *gaucherie* on the part of a fellow-member, said he really thought the first qualification for membership in a club of gentlemen is that a candidate should be house-broken. If American travelers in France could be house-broken of their habits of "joshing," it would save some international irritations. Every "100 per cent" American who is insistent that we ought to have no foreign entangling alliances, either judicial or financial, because Washington warned us against them, ought to be equally insistent upon the observance of international good manners, because Washington urged their importance. Mr. Charles Moore, of the Library of Congress, has just published through the Houghton Mifflin Company a charming facsimile and variorum edition of Washington's "Rules of Civility and Decent Behavior." The sixty-fourth rule is this:

> Break not a Jest where none take pleasure in mirth. Laugh not aloud, nor at all without Occasion, deride no mans Misfortune, tho' there seem to be Some cause.

American tourists might profitably commit this rule to memory.

All that can be said in defense of American bad manners is that we are no more vulgar abroad than we are at home. A moving-picture actor dies whose claim to popular admiration is that he was extremely handsome and made several hundred thousand dollars a year out of his supposed beauty, and a mob of curiosity seekers riot over his coffin, in their pushing and struggling for a place of vantage, so that the police have to be called in. There is nothing immoral in this. It is the simple result of bad manners.

Among the rights of man is not included the right to elbow and shove other people and step on their toes. Thomas Jefferson is the patron saint of democratic equality. But, while he bitterly fought against aristocratic despotism, he never advocated the abolition of good manners. He was a democrat in politics, but an aristocrat in personal relations. One of the most instructive paragraphs in the recently published "Life and Letters of Thomas Jefferson," by the Englishman, Francis W. Hirst, is the following:

> His manners, wrote his grandson, were of the polished school of the Colonial government—courteous and considerate to all, never violating any of those minor conventional observances which constitute the well-bred gentleman. When Randolph [Jefferson's grandson] as a lad was out riding with Jefferson, they met a negro, who bowed. Jefferson returned the bow. Randolph did not. "Turning to me, he asked: 'Do you permit a negro to be more of a gentleman than yourself?'" Once during his Presidency he was returning on horseback from Charlottesville with a company of friends whom he had invited to dinner. Most of them were ahead of him. When Jefferson reached a stream over which there was no bridge, a man standing there asked to be taken up behind and carried over. After they had crossed Jefferson's companion asked the man why he had allowed the other horsemen to go by without asking them for this favor. He replied: "From their looks I did not like to ask them. The old gentleman looked as if he would do it and I asked him." He was much surprised to learn that he had ridden behind the President of the United States.

These observations on the value of good manners have been suggested by thinking upon the life and death of another great American democrat and great American gentleman—President Eliot, of Harvard. Much has been said about the profound influence he exercised upon American education. No doubt his place in history will be that of one of the foremost educators of his time. He made many valuable and original contributions to the science and art of teaching. But so far as I am concerned his greatest influence was in the field of manners. I knew him only slightly, I met him in his own home only once, and I heard him speak not more than half a dozen times. But it seems to me that the most significant tribute to his character is that of an educational colleague, Dr. Hunt, Professor Emeritus of English at Princeton: "Never have I seen a more signal example of what Matthew Arnold would call 'urbanity,' a more courtly and gracious illustration of the gentleman and scholar."

But Dr. Eliot's high learning and high bearing did not destroy his human sympathy. He was an uncondescending friend of the fishermen of the Maine coast where he had his summer home. His life and works show that a man may be a reformer without self-righteousness, a scholar without pedantry, may be dignified without being pompous, and may possess a sense of humor without being farcical. He was, in a word, an exemplar of good manners. Those who despair of good breeding in this country may take hope when they consider that Charles William Eliot was an American through and through.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

A Parliament of Youth

The Meaning of the Y. M. C. A. Conference at Helsingfors

Special Correspondence by FRANK B. LENZ

From Scotland

I WATCHED them arrive. They came from nearly every country under heaven. They came by air, by rail, and by land to Helsingfors, the beautiful capital of Finland. The white-turbaned Christian leader from India, Mr. K. T. Paul, created a sensation by flying from Stockholm. Delegates from Constantinople flew over from Reval, the near-by capital of Estonia. The Chinese delegation came by way of Russia. A special ship carried the American delegates from New York. Twenty American boys came in from Lapland, where they had been vacationing.

The Scotch came in their kilts and bare knees, the Chinese in flowing silk gowns, the Indians in turbans, the Egyptians in red fezes, and the Negroes from America and Africa with shining black faces. Never before had the people of Finland seen such color exhibited in human form. They marveled. They stared. They followed with open mouths. They lined up in front of the meeting-places and waited for hours to catch glimpses of these strangers.

As I write these lines more than fifteen hundred young men and boys from fifty-two nations are in session at the most remarkable international gathering of the whole summer. The oldest and largest Christian international organization, the World's Alliance of the Y. M. C. A., is holding its nineteenth World Conference here August 1–6. The first World Conference was held in 1855. Eighteen Conferences in all have been held. The nineteenth was planned for Helsingfors in 1913, but was forbidden by the Czar of Russia. This is the first World Conference since the war, and it is being held in a free country that has a republican form of government, prohibition, woman suffrage, and the world's greatest runners!

THE delegates have come from all parts of the globe to discuss and take action on the leading problems facing the youth of to-day. Youth is in revolt. Youth is bewildered, and the Y. M. C. A. is learning why. For two years serious studies have been carried on in Asia, North America, Europe, South America, and parts of Africa to determine what young men and boys are thinking in regard to the problems of nationality, race, sex, home, vocation, and sports. The general subject of the Conference is "Youth Facing the Christian Way of Life in a Changing World." The dominant and unique idea and plan is that youth is actually speaking for itself on a world scale.

Six cultures are represented at the Conference: the Teutonic, the Anglo-Saxon, the Scandinavian, the Slavic, the Oriental, and the Negroid. More than thirty languages are spoken, yet I found three languages only being used as the official means of communication—English, French, and German.

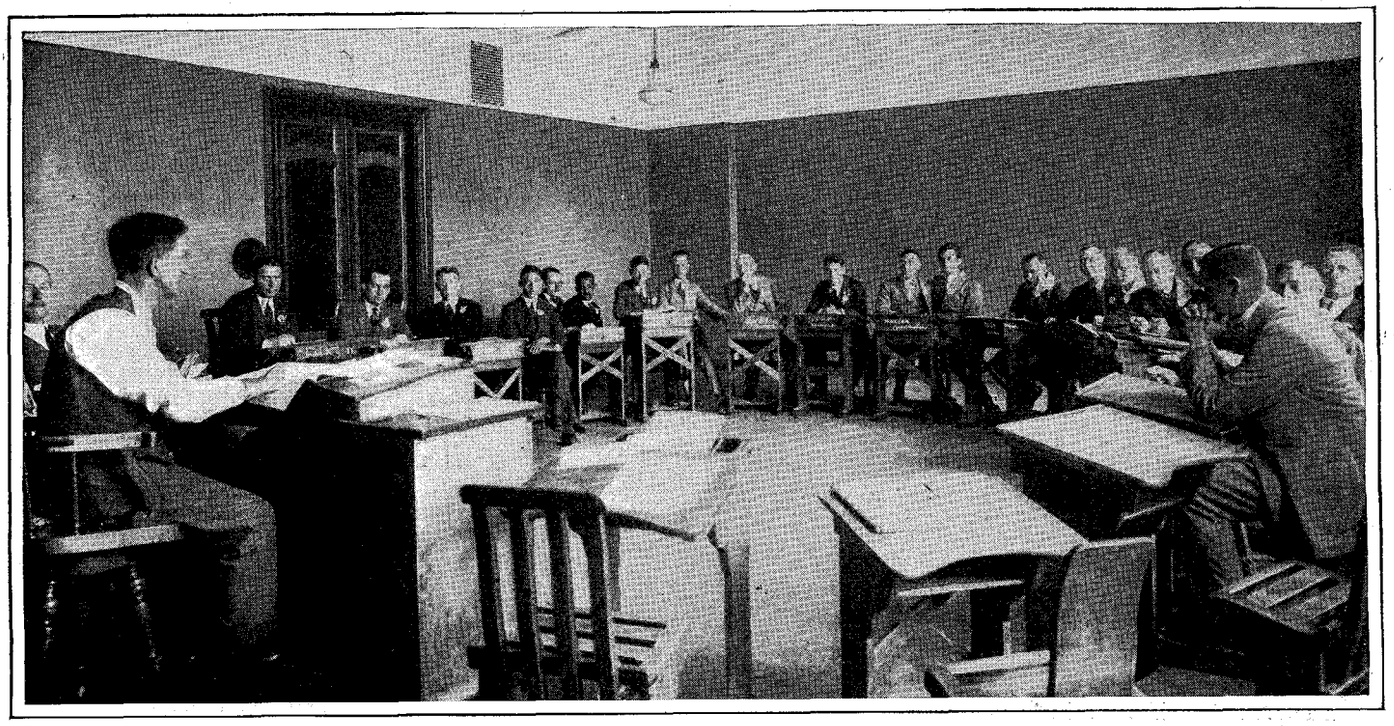
A strong group of well-known leaders are in attendance. Among these are Lord Radstock, of England; Prince Oscar Bernadotte, brother of King Gustav of Sweden; the Metropolitan of the Greek Orthodox Church, of Corfu, Greece; General Chiekel, of the Polish army; Judge Adrian Lyon and Mr. Fred W. Ramsey, of the United States; Judge Fahani, of Cairo; Canon E. S. Woods, of Cambridge; Dr. John R. Mott, newly elected Chairman of the

and Egypt

World's Committee of the Y. M. C. A. as well as General Secretary of the American National Council; Colonel Badelscu, head of the National School of Physical Education of Rumania; Professor R. Dyboski, head of the English Department of the University of Krakow; Archbishop Söderblom, of Upsala; Mr. K. T. Paul, outstanding Christian leader of India; and Dr. Herman E. C. Liu, of the National Y. M. C. A. of China.

DEMOCRACY is at work at Helsingfors. This is one of the features of the gathering. I have just named a list of outstanding speakers, but these men have been listening more than they have been talking. The genius of the Conference is in the method of arriving at conclusions. The entire Conference is divided into fifty smaller groups, with a chairman, interpreter, and secretary for each. A variety of races and nations are represented in each group. Every one of

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



A Committee of the Conference at Work

the topics—sex, home, vocation, nationality, sports, race—are thoroughly discussed and the group mind arrived at in a democratic way. The combined thinking of all the groups is then gathered up in the expert leaders' meetings, and their conclusions are referred back to the entire Conference at the close of each day. The thinking of many is better than that of one. Nothing is "put over" by brilliant oratory. CONFER is the watchword of the Conference.

Here, for example, at the close of the first day's discussions are the outstanding conclusions: Twenty-five groups placed sex at the head of the list, as the most important problem facing youth. Fourteen groups put sex second. The home was placed first by seventeen groups. Many felt that these two problems were inseparable.

The reasons for the priority of sex were: (1) Motion pictures, sex drama, modern fashion in dress; (2) effects of materialistic conception of life and Freudian psychology; (3) economic conditions, leading to postponement of marriage; (4) increased prostitution and venereal diseases since the war; (5) inadequate sex education in home, school, and church; (6) weakened parental control; (7) modern passion for freedom; (8) intense desire of young people for a larger measure of physical enjoyment; (9) bad housing; (10) modern craze for new dances.

Needless to say, these disclosures were a ringing challenge to the Y. M. C. A., as well as to every other organization working for youth, to combat and replace evil amusements, bad literature, and every other destructive force operating to the detriment of youth. It was pointed out that the application of the teachings of Christ as well as a vigorous educational program were necessary to gain this end.

The five other topics are being discussed with equal frankness.

ANOTHER feature of this Conference is the fact that 231 of the 1,548 delegates are older boys—mostly about seventeen years of age. Never before in any of the World Conferences has the voice of youth been heard. Older men did the talking. It was they who determined policies and told the boys what was best for them. All the boys here represent groups of boys in their own lands. There are seventy-eight boys in the American delegation. I did not learn until my arrival that the coming of the majority of these chaps was made possible by a fund which was raised by 25,000 American boys—more democracy! All these younger fellows, 231 of them, are living together in a near-by high school. They are crowded but happy in their "Indoor Camp," as it has been dubbed. Fellowship and friendship on an international scale in the actual laboratory is being developed. It is not a "stunt." The boys are actually mixing, and the precipitation is a rich product. They are giving the best they have as they face together the great issues which to-day are challenging them. Their presence here has a wholesome influence on the older men of the Conference. Their voice has registered.

The Conference is a triumph for good will. Ill will is forgotten. American boys are learning by personal contact that not all Germans are of the arrogant, beer-drinking variety. Some striking friendships have sprung up between the boys of these two countries. Poles and Germans are learning how to discuss burning issues without heat. French boys are discovering many admirable traits of their German neighbors. White boys from America are having their eyes and minds opened by black boys from Africa. Japanese and Americans work together on closest terms.

There is manifested in every group a *will* to actually understand the other fellow's view-point. Considering the difficulties of language, race, traditions, cultural backgrounds, and national prejudices that have been overcome, I feel that this Christian Conference is one of the most remarkable held in many years. It is not simply a demonstration staged as a "spectacular stunt." It has proved the belief held by an increasing number that men and boys can get together to discuss their differences if they are motivated by idealism and a spirit of fairness and good will.

But the spirit of open-mindedness and fellowship would have been suppressed and thwarted had not the mechanism for co-operation in the form of discussion groups been provided. It must also be remarked that a sense of interdependence had been previously created by the extended inquiry on the subjects before the Conference. Delegates came, not to proclaim a particular national viewpoint, but to pool their experiences and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

findings. And in this process many rich experiences are transpiring.

This is the first real parliament the Y. M. C. A. has held on a world scale. All the others have been conventions—conventional conventions—ending with many speeches and pages of resolutions that meant little. A new day has dawned for the Young Men's Christian Association. May not the discoveries made here pioneer similar methods for other organizations that are seeking a more abundant life?

Helsingfors, Finland,
August 6, 1926.

Parliamentary Government a Failure in France?

By Elbert Francis Baldwin

The Outlook's Editor in Europe

IS parliamentary government a failure?

No, say the citizens of the United States, Canada, England, Holland, Scandinavia, Switzerland.

Yes, say the people of Italy, Spain, Portugal, Poland, Greece, Turkey.

How about France? Some French say yes, others no.

CERTAINLY the French Parliament, just adjourned, has shown itself weak, undisciplined, menacing.

Weak, because, instead of having a backbone of its own, it lent itself to the vagaries of the Prime Minister of the day, Edouard Herriot, and finally ended in not knowing what it wanted itself.

Undisciplined, because it unintelligently resisted all efforts, no matter how necessary, towards financial reconstruction.

Menacing, because extreme Socialist influence was seen to be ever more prominent and powerful, a spirit of subtle disorder which, carried to the limit, would render impossible any democratic parliamentary government.

Menacing, moreover, from another cause—encroachment on the executive branch. More and more the legislative branch has been emphasizing its right to summon Cabinet Ministers and question them. By consequent sermonizings and reprimands it has smartly indicated the courses of conduct of those Ministers; otherwise, it has added, an adverse vote in the Chamber would force them from office, the Chamber having the exclusive right to make and dominate Cabinets. Indeed, it has worked this interpellatory system so continually as practically to reduce the executive branch to a mere subsidiary part of the legislative. The Chamber committees, in this control of Cabinet Ministers, have become really, as M. Poincaré has just pointed out, executive civil and military organs, making normal Cabinet life intolerable.

Menacing, furthermore, because of the multiplicity of ever-shifting parliamentary groups, continually maneuvering in order to upset the powers that be and to claim for themselves as many Ministerial portfolios as can possibly be got. Among these groups the largest is the Radical-Socialist, with 136 members. Next comes the Democratic-Republican Union of the Right, with 102 members, of whom perhaps ex-President Millerand is the most notable. Then come the Socialists, with 98 members, led by the astute Léon Blum. Following these are the Socialist-Republicans, with 40 members, and the Radicals, with the same number, of whom MM. Briand and Loucheur are the most prominent. Following this are the groups known as the Democratic-Republican of the Left, with 34 members, and the Republican, with 32. Now appear the Communists, with 28 members, led by the effervescent Marcel Cachin; the Independents, with 27; the Independents of the Left, with 16; and, finally, the Democrats, with 14.

WHAT to do with all this complication? Overthrow the system and go back to old-fashioned royalism. So proclaims daily the "Action Française," the organ of Léon Daudet and Charles Maurras. Have a king, as of yore—one far above parties and private concerns of all sorts, one embodying all the country's vital interests and, through the principle of hereditary succession, securing continnuity as well as singleness of leadership and purpose. Of course, as a matter of consistent doctrine, the "Action Française" has something to offer.

No, not that. Hear "La Volonté," if you like, whose editor, Albert Desbarry, wanted to bring the war to a close by any means and at whatever cost. The views of this journal are the well-known views of Joseph Caillaux, as expressed in his plan for "crossing the Rubicon" and making himself a sort of Cæsar in the critical days when Clemenceau was stirring up France to fight to a finish.

No, again. Hear the Fascist echo of "Le Nouveau Siècle," whose editor, Georges Valois, has broken away from his former paper, the "Action Française." The monarchy ideal, as you may gather from his newspaper, has not always been lived up to. Moreover, from the point of view of practical politics, how, after so long and successful experience of Republicanism, could monarchy again take root in France? That is not saying, however, that an anti-Communist, anti-pacifist, Fascist scheme of personal power could not take root there. It has done so in Italy, and there have been imitations more or less close in Spain, Portugal, Poland, Greece, and Turkey. Why not in France also?

In a different class stands "La Liberté" with Pierre Taittinger playing the part of a tribune at the head of the *jeunesses patriotes*, whose anti-Communist, anti-pacifist spirit has not so far materialized in any very definite political form.

None of these things are for us, says "Paris-France," speaking for the "sons of the Revolution," recently described in The Outlook. They are also against parliamentary government, but are against Fascism as much as against Communism. They propose government by a small group of ten men, such as France had under the Directorate. It would carry out what its protagonists learned from *action* in the war, as distinguished from mere present-day words. It would proclaim the value of technical knowledge, of organization, of unity of command, above all, of superiority over politicians.

Then come the other and better-known newspapers, reflecting more robust republican opinion and showing that experience has already condemned the schemes advocated by the above journals. Take the plan for a directorate of ten, for instance. Its historic prototype revealed the fact that it never worked smoothly, while it promptly degenerated into petty squabbles and rivalries among the ten.

The eleventh-hour conversion of an obstinate Parliament, now adjourned, shows what the right men at the right time can do. The only thing, then, for France, one would suppose, is simply to be content with present possibilities, amending them as best she may. The splendid accomplishments of the past few weeks certainly afford ground for hope.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Reason Why

By IMOGEN B. OAKLEY

Late Chairman of Civil Service Division, General Federation of Women's Clubs

IN a recent number of The Outlook instances were given of the dismissal of prohibition enforcement agents whose only offense was the zealous performance of their duty, and after each instance of zeal and consequent dismissal the editor asked, Why?

For the simple reason that the Volstead Act places all enforcement agents under political patronage and opens wide the door to the most flagrant practices of the spoils system.

As first passed by Congress, the act conformed to the National Civil Service Law in providing that all offices in the new bureau should be put in the classified service. President Wilson sent the act back to Congress with his veto. The drys had a substantial majority in both houses, but it soon became evident that the two-thirds majority required to override the veto could not be furnished by the dry vote alone. Mr. Volstead therefore, to conciliate his opponents, agreed to an amendment which exempted all enforcement agents from the usual Civil Service rules and turned them over as spoils to the victors. Enough Senators and Representatives willing to sacrifice their principles for the sake of more patronage were found to make the required majority; the bill was passed over the veto with a rush; and then began "an orgy of office trafficking unequaled since the days of Andrew Jackson and the Civil War." Court records of the trials of dishonest and incompetent enforcement agents show that ex-saloon-keepers, ex-bartenders, and men who had served jail sentences were—and still are—appointed to places of trust in the Prohibition Bureau, and the number of faithful trained agents dismissed because of political pressure is only another proof of the power given to unscrupulous political leaders by the exemption clause in the Volstead Act.

A year after the act became nominally effective I asked the chief enforcement agent of a populous district how he was getting on. "Very badly," he said. "One-third of my employees are ignorant, untrained men who do not know how to make a report and in whose testimony I can place no confidence. Another third, I have reason to believe, are ex-saloon-keepers and ex-bartenders, whose aim is to fill their pockets and incidentally make the law ridiculous and unpopular. The remaining third are honest, capable men, but I cannot do all the work required of me with only one-third of the necessary force. And the worst of it is that I have to take every man, no matter how incapable, whom the political bosses send me, and I dare not dismiss any man, however ignorant or dishonest, if he has a big politician behind him." And then he added, "I used to be lukewarm over the Civil Service laws, but now I am red hot."

THE National Civil Service Reform League, the General Federation of Women's Clubs, and the National League of Women Voters have protested against the exemption clause in the Volstead Act from the minute it was first proposed, but, singularly enough, they have never had the co-operation of the men and organizations one would naturally suppose most eager to further any attempt to make the act effective. Mr. Volstead, as an advocate of the spoils system, has stood firm for the exemption clause, and apparently has never recognized its disastrous consequences. The Anti-Saloon League and the Woman's Christian Temperance Union have objected to the repeal of the clause for three reasons:

First, because it is absolutely necessary that prohibition agents be dry by conviction and in practice, and under the impersonal Civil Service Law there is no guaranty that this necessity will be met. One is tempted to retort, "Have all the enforcement officers appointed by political patronage been dry by conviction and in practice?" But the mild answer that turns away wrath is that, since prohibition agents are not in the classified service, the National Civil Service Commission has made no rulings concerning them, and what it might or might not rule in case the clause were repealed can be only a matter of conjecture. The universal ruling, however, that every applicant for office must produce the testimony of ten reputable citizens of his own community that he is an honest and law-abiding man sufficiently covers any hypothetical case and makes it highly improbable that any drunkard, ex-saloon-keeper, ex-bartender, or man with a criminal record could be appointed to any responsible position whatsoever.

The second objection is that it is absolutely necessary that a prohibition agent suspected of evading or violating the law be instantly dismissed, and under Civil Service rules instant dismissals are impossible. Again we would fain retort, "Have all agents suspected of dishonest practices been instantly dismissed under the present system of political patronage?" But again the most convincing answer lies in the law itself. The chief of every Government bureau is empowered by the law to dismiss on the spot any offending employee, the only obligation laid upon him being that the reasons for dismissal must be given in writing and must be neither political nor religious. The offending employee is allowed three days to justify himself, but his explanation must be addressed to the chief who dismissed him, and with that chief rests the final decision. In fact, it is only in the classified service that instant dismissal is possible, for under the spoils system no officeholder, whatever be his sins of omission or commission, can be discharged without the permission of the political leader who appointed him.

The third objection is that under the Civil Service Law an applicant for the position of enforcement agent must show three years of legal training, and many applicants who otherwise might be especially fitted for that special service would be automatically disqualified. For the third time, the answer is that, since prohibition agents are exempt from examination, the Commission has made no ruling concerning their special qualifications. In analogous positions in the Bureau of Internal Revenue one year's legal training is required, and there seems no reason to suppose that three times that amount would be required in the Prohibition Bureau.

The Anti-Saloon League has offered from time to time to support a bill to repeal the exemption clause of the Volstead Act, but always with the proviso that all agents in actual service shall be "covered in"—that is, retain their offices without examination. No genuine advocate of the merit system could accept any such proposition, but a compromise bill has been submitted to the present Congress which provides that prohibition agents shall be placed in the classified service, and that all now holding office shall take the prescribed examination, and those failing to pass shall be promptly dismissed.

The advocates of the merit system do not claim that if the Prohibition Bureau be placed in the classified service all enforcement agents will be certified saints

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

and the Bureau become a spotless example of efficiency and integrity, but they do claim that to remove the whole prohibition service from partisan political influence will be an assurance to the country that there will be a sincere attempt to enforce the law without fear or favor.

THE deliverance of the Prohibition Bureau into the power of the spoils system has produced some farcical results. Mr. Volstead and his supporters, who stand for the exemption clause and political patronage, are, we must believe, conscientiously dry, yet they are defending the surest method of making the law ineffective and its officers corrupt. Mr. Tinkham and Mr. Lehlbach, who lead the Civil Service forces in the House, are wet, yet they are working steadfastly for a measure which will strengthen the dry law. It is a situation to furnish a paradoxical plot for a Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera.

Scholarship, Traditions, and Plumbing

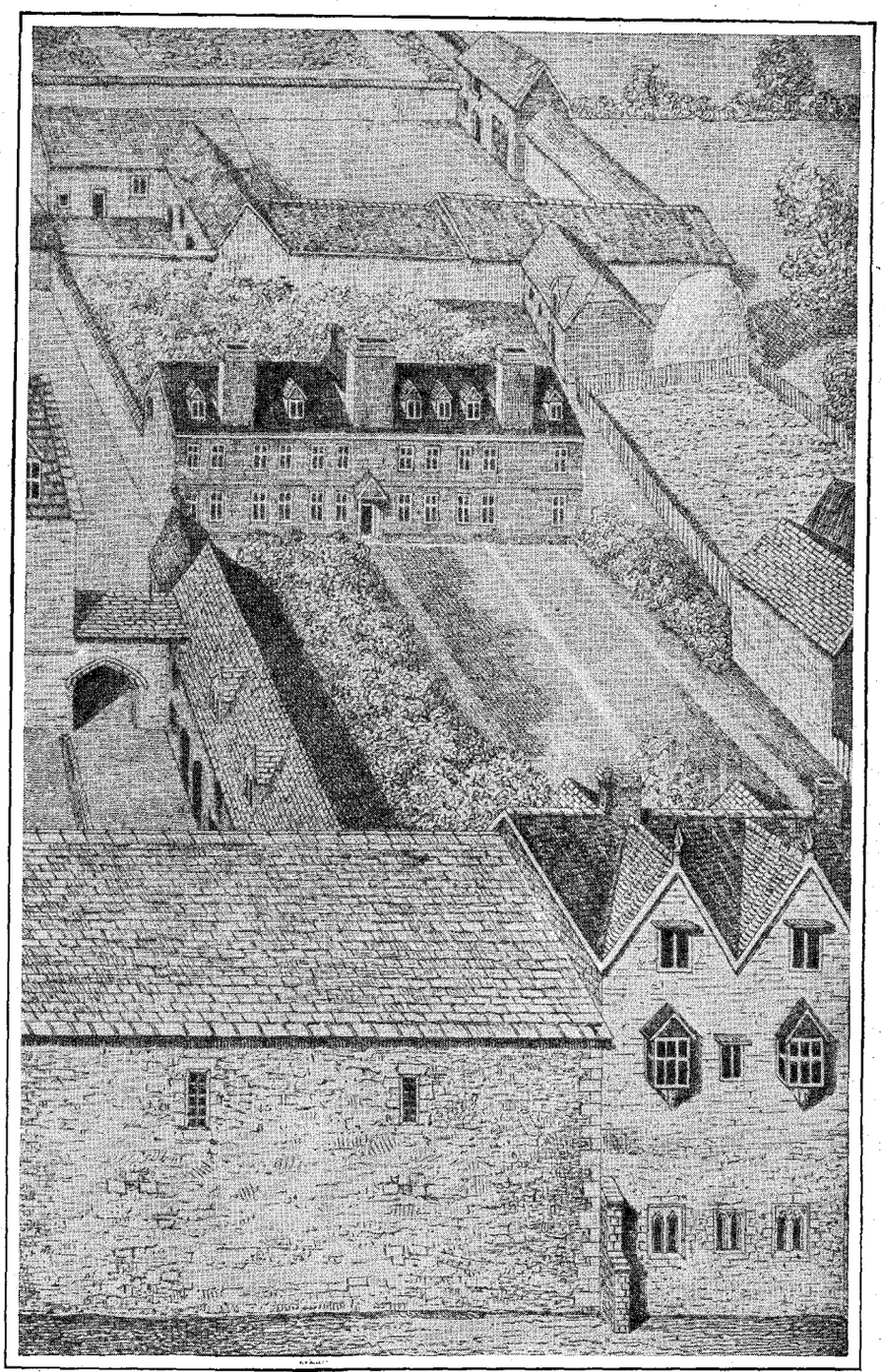
An American Educator Visits Winchester

By CHARLES K. TAYLOR

THERE are many schools in England. Oh, quite. But among them all one stands out in solitary grandeur—or at least so I was told. And that is Winchester. Eton? Oh, rather. A ripping good school—a close rival, no doubt; but—well, not *quite* Winchester. But besides these two there is really nothing of consequence. This, in brief, was the impression gained from two young enthusiasts. One of these was an Asquith—whose first name I can't for the life of me remember, as I never heard anything but his nickname, "Poff." Well, this brilliant and most likable young man, when I met him last spring in New York, made it clear that there was no other—or almost no other. He had been a Winchester boy himself, and so, of course, knew something about it.

All that he said, however, was more than amplified by the courteous youth of eighteen, a senior "scholar," who, with shiny top hat and long black academic gown, piloted me through the ancient grounds and through the beautiful old buildings, each nook and corner of which was filled with charming and worthy traditions. My painstaking guide, six foot tall, suave, and most delightfully naïve and innocent of the real world about us, assured me that it was even so—that Winchester stood quite alone, or almost alone, with Eton, perhaps, within easy shouting distance, but with no other school even in sight! He showed me all there was to see, and explained courses and customs with a complete understanding of them—a very capable young man. Despite the classical narrowness of his education, his native ability was perfectly obvious.

With him, and acting as assistant guides, were two slightly younger lads, who kept modestly in the background in the presence of the first, for, sad as it may seem, they represented the "scientific side," and so were more or less in the outer dark. Existing on a somewhat



Francis Joseph Baigent, delt. 1878

Winchester School at the End of the Seventeenth Century

The picture is from an engraving of a contemporary oil painting and shows part of the grounds of the famous institution founded by William of Wykeham in 1387

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

lower plane, then, these two seventeen-year-old lads were duly retiring. Nevertheless, on occasion, one of them could discourse upon Einstein and his abstruse theories with understanding, and the amount of mathematics he had at his finger-tips, including calculus, was a revelation. Few of our college sophomores have as advanced and as thorough a mathematical background as had this Winchester lad of seventeen. And the classical youth knew his classics as few of our college men get to know them; but outside these and the subjects included in a curriculum that satisfied an almost bygone age I fear he was not very well informed.

Let us see if we cannot give a rough picture of Winchester in a few words.

First. Traditions! Winchester is all traditions, and loves and thrives upon them, and will fight for them if necessary—no matter how archaic, unsanitary, or even absurd they are to-day. Traditions of a kind are of an immense value, and we in America, who have few of a scholastic nature, would do well to envy those who have. But in Winchester they still use trenchers at table. To them the idea of a central heating plant is anathema. The discomfort and lack of decent sanitation in their dormitories would cause a revolt among the boys of any American denominational $300-per-annum boarding-school; and Winchester is very wealthy, spending, for instance, $70,000 per year on 70 scholarships. It is all right to be "Spartan;" but why not recognize that in the last few centuries since Winchester was founded much has been learned concerning hygiene—let alone plumbing?

Traditions? Well, rather! A fine tradition of classical scholarship. And beside the very cot of my delightfully mediæval young guide—he was a "prefect," by the way, in charge of a dormitory of mixed ages—beside his very cot, stuck in the wall, was an ancient candle-bracket in which was stuck an old-fashioned tallow candle. And such a candle burned there every night, because, some centuries ago, a poor browbeaten "fag," wishing to kill his prefect—a highly justifiable ambition, no doubt—by mistake killed his own brother, who, according to custom, had been given the thankless job of warming up the prefect's bed! Therefore the candle had been decreed—whether for the protection of future prefects or bed-warming brothers I could not quite decide.

Traditions! Some of the finest and best! Great men have been in Winchester and owed much to it. It means something to live and to labor within such beautiful old buildings amid the memories of many men who have helped make England great. But there is no distinction made. If anything is a tradition, whether beautiful or the reverse, whether inspiring or ridiculous, it is held to as a devotee holds to his religion.

Second. An able lot of lads—and this for the reason that only a chosen few can enter Winchester—picked from a large number of applicants. With such a selection very able men would come forth from this institution—not able because of their training as much as from the inherent ability that brought about their admission in the first place.

Third. A complete assurance of a superiority that cannot even imagine its being questioned—an assurance that will even enable (and this is our last picture) a highly dignified and complacent senior, in long black gown and shiny high hat, to stroll serenely to the swimming bath with an enormous bath towel about his neck and not even have an inward intimation that he can in the least possible manner look ridiculous!

The "Inside" of American Prisons

Slow Progress of Reforms Revealed by the Society of Penal Information

By Don C. Seitz

THE National Society of Penal Information, of which Thomas Mott Osborne is the head, has issued its second (biennial) report, under the title "Handbook of American Prisons, 1926." It embraces observations made by careful investigators and is edited by Austin H. MacCormick and Paul W. Garrett. They go deep into the miseries, mysteries, and merits of Northern and Western places of confinement.

Though progress is reported in many instances, the survey finds much to be desired in the improvement of prison management. The faults group themselves in about this order: Lack of effort to turn the convict out fitted for better citizenship; cruel punishment; unfit cells; poor culinary and feeding arrangements; depressing forms of discipline; contract labor; lack of interest in the individual; and, worst of all, idleness or employment that adds no value to the prisoner's attainments.

This does not mean that there are no bright spots. There are. Minnesota remains foremost in the economic use of convicts and makes the best provision for their families. All prisoners receive wages ranging from 25 cents to $1.10 per day, the average return per man being 50 cents. The men are employed in making binder twine and farm machinery. The total earnings last year were $485,173.31, yielding a profit over the cost of running the prison and paying a profit of $36,972.76, which accrued to the State. The prisoners received in wages $108,152.42 and their families were given $20,655.43. About one-fourth of the men have dependents. The investigators could find no fault with the management or prison at Stillwater save that, "in the industrial development, the individual appears to be swallowed by the great industrial machine." This sometimes happens outside of prisons!

In contrast, the Missouri penitentiary at Jefferson City is accounted "one of the worst among those covered in this book. . . . The oldest cell house is not fit for use. The mess halls are dreary and odoriferous; most of the shops dark, poorly lighted, badly ventilated, and overcrowded; the hospital generally neglected and meagerly equipped." The cell house in question was found to hold 809 Negroes in 152 cells, without plumbing or ventilation. The prisoners, so far as employed, make shoes, clothing, and brooms, the shoe shop giving some vocational training. The whole punishment system is "unusually harsh and repressive."

The industries, however, make a considerable showing against the cost of maintenance, bringing in $805,403.46 last year, the deficit being $254,265.89. Inmates received $38,825.30 in compensation for labor. A new cell house is credited with being one of the best in the country. The prison population is large—3,277 when last checked up.

In the penitentiary at San Quentin "there is surprisingly little that is of credit to such a State as California." The jute mill is credited with wasting the labor of one thousand men on machinery that is forty years old, and the remaining industries in the "State use" plan do not afford work enough to keep the

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

men busy. The University of California is doing some extension work among the prisoners, and those used on road building make a good return to the commonwealth, besides being better off themselves. "The California road camps," observes the report, "are the only places in American prisons where compensation is on a proper basis." The workers are paid $2.10 per day, and all maintenance costs are charged against their wages. This begets responsibility and puts the prisoner on an economic parity with free laborers. Only about half of the 3,284 prisoners are actively employed.

Nevada has the smallest prison in the country and the greatest proportion of idleness. "The method of execution by lethal gas," observes the report, "which is employed here, has excited wide attention. The inconvenience and danger attendant on this process do not seem to be balanced by any advantages." Punishment cells were found to be infected by mice and gopher snakes—cause and effect. The warden reports that this feature has been eliminated since the inspection.

New Hampshire convicts make furniture under contract. Wages 10 cents a day, plus a piece-work system. The morale of the institution is praised as very high.

New Jersey needs a modern prison at Trenton. Men working on the roads get 75 cents per day. A great improvement in morale is noted. Something over 1,500 convicts are housed. Meals are served on the cafeteria plan. The diet is better than in most prisons.

Ohio comes in for sharp criticism. Prisoners under punishment stand eight or more hours a day in a close-fitting, semicircular steel cage. It is cruelly constructed, in the interest of guards, should a prisoner go insane under the torture. The inference is that some do. A suicide's cell is allowed to bear the reputation of being haunted and used as a scare for convicts of low mentality. These are also threatened with a prodigious paddle, though it is said to be no longer used. The investigators found idle convicts, sometimes as many as eight hundred in number, marched into a big room, to sit there silent and miserable all day long. The report concludes:

"The Ohio prison, compared with better prison standards of to-day as regards the prison plant and its upkeep, industries, ideas, and methods of discipline, as well as morale, cannot possibly be rated higher than the lowest group. What are the reasons for the retarded development of the prison in a State that ranks fourth in population and wealth and very high in many important respects? Do the people of the State want the kind of a prison they have or do they think the prison is different from what it really is? Who is responsible for this condition of affairs both within and without the prison?" No answer appears.

Indiana affords a pleasing contrast to her sister State. The prison dormitories are the largest and "most livable" found. Prisoners are paid, and in a single year sent $44,248.32 to their families. To a "large degree" the "evils of the old prison system have been done away with." It now appears to lack only social and constructive education.

Iowa manages to find work for but half of its convicts. It pays the schoolteachers—a novelty much commended. The State is fast improving its plant and seems to be moving in the right direction.

Kansas prison industries are "apparently profitable." One of these is a coal mine. The library is a poor one and there is no system of education in force. Punishment cells "never fit for human beings" have been improved. An unusually high percentage of men seem to undergo punishment, and for longer periods than elsewhere, with a bad effect on mentality. The parole system has been under suspicion, and charges of selling liberty were made against the then Governor.[1] This has slacked up paroling and is leading to overcrowding.

Maine has an overcrowded prison at Thomaston, in a plant entirely modern. The industrial situation is called bad and there is much idleness. The investigators recommend road work and the making of automobile license plates as a profitable remedy.

The contract system prevails in Connecticut. Its Prison Board is praised for close attention and it is credited with possessing the best bathroom. Considerable educational progress is visible. Insane prisoners are kept in the penitentiary until the end of their terms. This fault exists in a few other States. The chief industry is shirt-making, which "lacks vocational value."

Though a fine piece of architecture and well administered, the Maryland State prison "still gives a feeling of repression." This "reacts" on the morale. Indeed, the investigators find in this prison "few, if any, factors that are calculated either to build up or maintain a high morale."

The old cell block at Sing Sing continues to be a disgrace to New York State. New construction is under its slow way. One block is in use. The hospital completed two years ago is yet unoccupied. The report does not tell why. Great Meadow, the "honor" prison, is being walled in. It lacks industries and there is much idleness. Its medical service is poor. Auburn is commended. Life for the prisoners of both Auburn and Sing Sing "is more normal, and there is less of unnecessary and unnatural restraint than in most prisons of the country." The report credits this condition to the much-criticised Mutual Welfare League, worked out largely by the prisoners themselves.

These are the high spots in the survey. Michigan, Rhode Island, Wisconsin, Kansas, Minnesota, North and South Dakota, have no death penalty for capital crimes. Connecticut, New York, Florida, Massachusetts, New Mexico, North Carolina, and Vermont prescribe this sentence absolutely. In all other States life imprisonment may be substituted.

There are surprisingly few women convicts. New York had but eighty-three confined in the special prison at Auburn. California had sixty in duress. The ball and chain is used in a few penitentiaries, notably Colorado. A number of wardens keep packs of bloodhounds.

To make penitentiaries humane, without becoming popular as places of residence, would seem to be the main problem. Legislatures in most States are prone to neglect prisons. To fully employ the convict on a non-competitive basis, to instruct him in usefulness, to restore him to society as honest men, with no further desire to do wrong, are the desiderata. Of these only a small percentage appears to have been achieved.

From Prison to Park

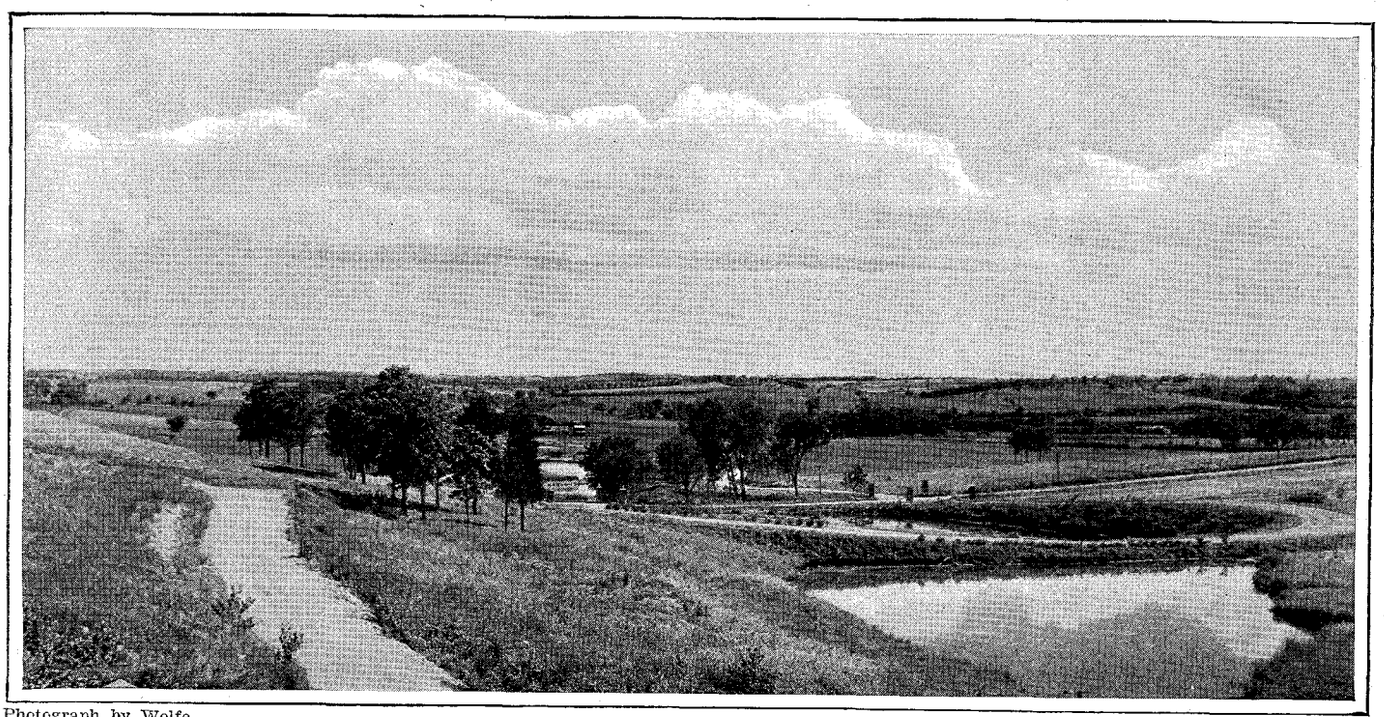
Next week

Don C. Seitz

who conducted a tour through the American prisons in this week's issue of The Outlook, will take his readers with him to visit the site of the proposed Shenandoah National Park.

[1] The former Governor has since been acquitted of these charges.—THE EDITORS.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



Photograph by Wolfe

Courtesy Topeka Chamber of Commerce

This is Kansas, a land of high blue afternoons, of sowing and harvest, of original thought and tempered living

Typical Topical Topeka

The City Most Kansan

By GEORGE MARVIN

THE biplane locust from the commercial flying-fields drones through the Kansas heaven singing its song of heat. On the earth below Topeka takes its afternoon siesta, upsmiling in its sleep through clustered trees that make an atoll in a corn Pacific. North and south and east and west long yellow swells of corn and wheat, crested by darker patches of woods, undulate calmly away to even ocean horizons, as though the lazy sirocco raised green-caps now and then along the ridges of rolling agricultural seas. Monotonously splendid as some more substantial ocean, hot, and fertile, Kansas lies out there in the meridian sunshine yielding up her increase. More placid is she than the blue sky above her fertility because the heat-waves generated in her leagues of corn make "pockets" in the air, unseen hollows and surges over which bumps drunkenly the big cicada humming, diminuendo and crescendo, its sultry song.

So from the clear air behold, as soaring, unprejudicial birds may supervise, the capital of Kansas. There flows the winding Kaw, a silver ribbon through the yellow and the green, on its way eastward to join the Missouri at Kansas City, and near its banks rise the smokes of two of Topeka's major industries—the shoe factory and the flour mill. The third—farm-bloc journalism—you cannot see from this height of seventeen hundred feet. That factory undistinguishably stands at the corner of a house-top huddle, and its principal product goes forth daily quantity-distributed as

THE TOPEKA DAILY CAPITAL

By Arthur Capper

The important word in the trade-mark is "By." Some Topekans will tell you that "of" and "for" must also be understood in the context, and that is why Senator Capper is losing some ground in the free-thinking capital of the free State as the constituency begins to surmise one-man politics and personal ends in the chain-store operation of farm newspapers.

About midway on the broad, tree-bordered axis that is Topeka Avenue stands Senator Capper's house, just across the intersecting street from the house of Senator Curtis, floor leader of the Republicans at Washington. Capper and Curtis are as close neighbors in their home town as they are in the Senate, but Topeka sees more of the farm journalist than of his absentee colleague. The same postman delivers many times more Capper mail than Curtis.

From this height the dome of the Capitol is a big mushroom growing out of the green meadow of its park. Capitols of the forty-eight United States must, it seems, at least architecturally conform. It isn't a capitol without a dome; St. Paul, Austin, Madison, Boston, Lincoln, Providence, Indianapolis, Topeka—they are all in general effect alike, all variations on the central theme at Washington. About Topeka's Capitol there is nothing superlative, no thrill in it, but good enough in kind for its purpose, dignified and substantially American, very Kansan. The machinery of State administration, however, has overflowed its space and bills are asking for extension-building appropriations.

Somewhere under the dome sits Governor Ben S. Paulen, unobtrusively directing the Kansas moving picture. One day the commercial fliers, by way of inaugurating their new service with a bang, invited him to survey his dominions from the air; but he declined

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

because of a previous engagement to take his wife to the circus. You can fly over Kansas any day, but the circus comes to Topeka once a year. Down there you can see it, another growth of whiter mushrooms with a swarm of Kansas ants milling around them and big black motor bugs swarming near.

That high white façade across from the Capitol is the home office of the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railroad. The Santa Fé was born in Topeka, conceived in the mind of Cyrus K. Holliday, its father and founder and prophetic advocate, who, looking beyond sectional and local interests, saw as early as 1850 the inter-State and National value of a railroad following the route of the Santa Fé Trail from the Missouri into Mexico, connecting the agricultural and manufacturing wealth of the Mississippi Valley with the mineral wealth of the Rockies and the markets of the Southwest and the Pacific coast.

With common calicoes selling in Santa Fé for $3 a yard and stage-coaches creaking in from Mexico with gold and silver freight and big tales of cattle country and markets and climate, the scheme might have seemed sound enough, particularly in view of the Indian hazards of the wagon trail. But Holliday's big Topeka idea got no further than the dream stage until after the Civil War and until Phil Sheridan's winter campaign in 1868 took most of the Indian risk out of insurance. Those were the days of railway booming and building in many parts of the reconstructing Nation. Many of these schemes were projected with millions of capital stock and no cash, and entirely in the proposed and supposed interest of one locality. These remained in the dream stage and, like dreams, faded away.

Holliday's dream grew bigger all the time. His project included, besides big hauls of freight, immigration, settlement, and the development of the country traversed by his life-bringing artery into the Southwest. In November, 1868, his dream began to come true with the breaking of ground for the first construction. "The child is born," announced the Topeka "State Record" of that date, "and his name is success. Let the capital city rejoice. The A. T. and S. F. will be built beyond peradventure. Please inform the good people of Topeka and Shawnee County of the brilliant future awaiting them."

But when Colonel Holliday, naturally eager to say, I told you so, took this opportunity to forecast what has since become the recorded history of a great railroad, he met nothing but ridicule from his fellow-citizens of the State that is farther West than Missouri. It was ever thus with prophets, even in their own Kansas. The road was adventurously built "beyond peradventure," beyond Kansas, just nosing out the Denver and Rio Grande to and through the Raton Pass and the concomitant uproar of the courts, across Colorado, and, forty-five years ago, plumb into the old city of the Holy Faith. So the big idea that Holliday dreamed in Topeka came exactly true in the New Mexican terminus of the historic old trail that it killed. Historically the Santa Fé means a lot to Topeka. Right now it means something more tangible to the 5,000 Topekans on the local pay-roll. Moreover, although it seems here in the sky a flat enough thing, very close to the earth, the standardized thinking of Topeka, regarding the white cliffs of the Santa Fé offices from the ground, view with pride "one of the biggest sky-scrapers in the State." From this bird's-eye point of view, gained by courtesy of commercial flying, the city with its trees and streets and plants, its homes and its houses and its hotels, its serpentining river and it sky-scrapers, is just one little lot in the midst of boundless real estate. Hundreds and thousands of its environing acres, just as conveniently situated for rail or water or highways, and obtainable at low sales prices or rents, are available for building. With all this flat, good world for the asking, Topeka —in common with hundreds of other American municipalities—must needs scrape the sky! All Kansas to build in, but the capital of a free State has to follow the real estate example of the Chicago Loop and the island of Manhattan! Queer, quaint, American obsessions fostered and fed by those who most profit by them; prosperity, progress, "civilization," counted by collections of plumbing and elevators boosted up in the air!

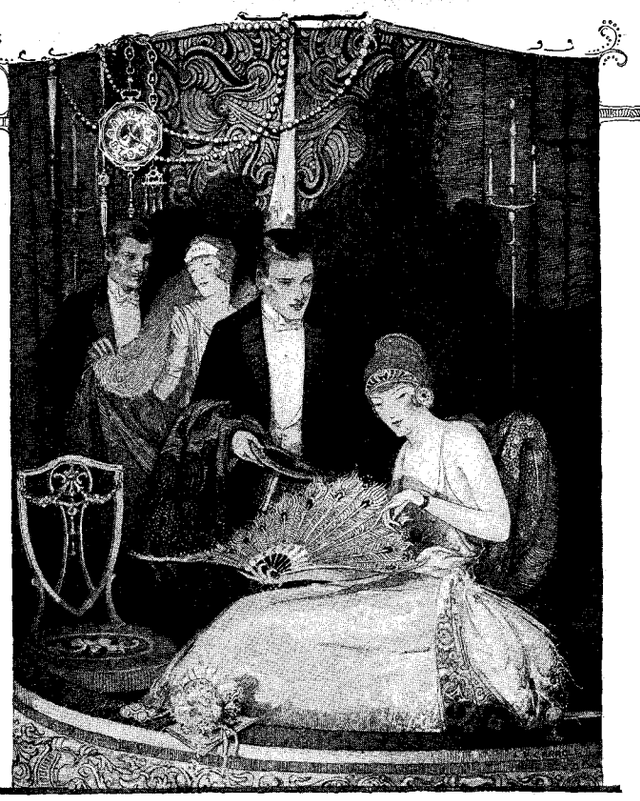
From the fair perspective overhead how flat the excrescences look merged with the whole of Topeka in their real proportion! Other sky-scrapers indent the Topeka landscape, but you only no-

Photograph by Wolfe

Courtesy Topeka Chamber of Commerce

In Topeka parking space is more congested round the churches than in the neighborhood of the moving-picture theaters

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



No. 667
Solid iridium (finest) platinum, 62 diamonds, 16 onyx . $950.00

No. 618—14 K white gold filled, engraved $45.00
Same watch in 14K solid white gold $55.00

SHANGHAI—LONDON—CAIRO!

THERE is just pride in owning a Tavannes Watch because it is known and sold all over the world.

Tavannes leadership in watch design and craftsmanship is the result of several generations of technical experts equipped with the finest and most up-to-date machinery for making better watches.

Only Tavannes has succeeded in producing watches from parts made with such accuracy and uniformity that they are completely interchangeable without the inexact hand-fitting still required in other makes.

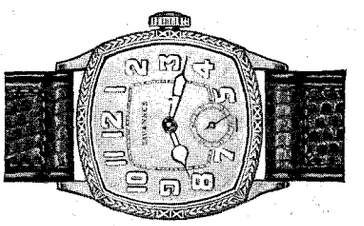
This extraordinary accuracy plus the beautiful and sturdy cases make every Tavannes good for a lifetime.

What a satisfaction to know that if through an accident your Tavannes needs repairing, any good watchmaker, in North America, Europe, China, Asia, Africa or South America, can easily and quickly make repairs.

"One of the few great watches of the World"

There are styles and prices to meet every purse and taste—from $25 to $2500.

An attractive booklet giving many styles and prices will be sent free, on request.



No. 1120—14 K filled green or white gold—Radium or raised gold figure dial . . $47.50

TAVANNES

(TA-VAN)

WATCHES — *right with the Sun*

ADOLPHE SCHWOB, *Inc., 45 Maiden Lane, New York, N.Y. Branches: Chicago, San Francisco*

In writing to the above advertiser please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Photograph by Wolfe

Courtesy Topeka Chamber of Commerce

The State Capitol, Topeka, Kansas

tice them from the ground. Broad values up here catch your eye—broad streets of unpretentious shaded houses homing quiet citizenship; Washburn College and Bethany School spread out broodingly in their groves; the wide acres planted with visible signs of kind thoughts by the National Benefit Association on the city's edge. Topeka—the unstandardized, honest-to-goodness Kansas part of Topeka—still thinks too freely to estimate its eventual prospering in terms of vertical building materials. Topeka's importance to itself does not yet consist in beehive offices and lofts piled on top of one another in gratuitous congestion.

Among the unpretentious roofs down there under the shadow of the Santa Fé may be descried the top of the State Historical Society of Kansas, the Memorial Hall built by money from the settlement of Civil War claims, where you may learn, if you do not already know, the National import of Kansas. The custodian of the archives and presiding genius of the place himself embodies the less obvious spirit of Topeka, the spirit that comes up now with the fragrant heat of the fertile earth to the sixth-sense registration of personality. Sitting with him there, you glimpse the great kindness of Kansas. In his leisure moments he has fashioned a musical instrument that you had always held in thought sacred to Kubla Khan:

> She was an Abyssinian maid
> And on her dulcimer she played,
> Singing of Mount Abora.

A dulcimer of Topeka wood and strings making sounds as though a harp and zither had combined. Echoes of the dulcimer strings come back faintly now as an undertinkle to the theme of the elderly historian of Kansas in five volumes.

"No American," says he, "can rightly understand the history of his country until he has some exact knowledge of the history of this State. The struggle for the organization of this Territory caused the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, led to the overthrow of slavery, and precipitated the Civil War. In this soil grew the roots of the Republican Party."

Topeka stands for all that. No region in the Union suffers more from the reputation of virtue and overweening righteousness, but from these counties came the draft of the most brilliant fighting division of the Argonne campaign. Topeka stands for that latent quality of fiber. Prohibition was not imposed upon this people. It grew up out of the soil with its breadstuffs, out of the acres of red Russian wheat brought over by the home-seeking Mennonites with whom the Santa Fé colonized its iron trail, out of the more sporadic crop of churches that spire and tower the land below, out of the average longing for well-being.

Thoughts such as these ascend like emanations from Topeka down below while the big machine wheels slowly round the fringe of Shawnee County, bound homing back to its well-marked landing-field. From the fields of the Old Dominion you may see, on just such hot middays, big buzzards wheel their planing flight with never the flap of a wing as they reconnoiter down on an older terrain of the same Americanism. Speaking of his own State, Governor Ben S. Paulen said, "Kansas is one big family." From the air or from the ground, Topeka's main impression on a sojourner is that of a family town with all that characterization implies of squabbles and recriminations, of domesticated thoughts and habits, of substantial unworried worth, of folded wings.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Book Table

Edited by EDMUND PEARSON

Four New Novels

Reviews by EARLE F. WALBRIDGE

LEAVING the purlieus of Greenwich Village and Gramercy Park, and the variety halls of Times Square, Mr. Van Vechten's Comédie Humaine of Manhattan now reaches out to include the region north of Lenox Avenue and 135th Street, where dwell all sorts and conditions and all shades and colors of Negroes. "Nigger Heaven!"[1] Byron moaned. "Nigger Heaven! That's what Harlem is. We sit in our places in the gallery of this New York theater and watch the white world sitting down below in the good seats in the orchestra. Occasionally they turn their faces up towards us, their hard, cruel faces, to laugh or sneer, but they never beckon."

When "Nigger Heaven" was in the writing there was a rumor that it was to extend to two volumes. It seems a pity that Mr. Van Vechten did not stick to his original intention, for he has material and to spare. It frequently spills over into the tragedy of an educated Negro, which constitutes the plot of the novel. Not that there is any lack of highly spiced entertainment between its appropriately high-brown covers, especially near the end of the book, where scenes in Negro cabarets alternate with the protracted orgy of a colored Tannhäuser inside the Venusberg. A glossary is a desirable adjunct to all the Van Vechten fiction. This time he has provided one; usually adequate, but sometimes unfairly defining one word in terms of another, and *vice versa*.

One might surmise, without being told by the publishers, that years of painstaking effort went into this first novel by Miss Roberts.[2] The sharp authenticity of her detail and of the conversation and bearing of her Kentucky mountain people show that she has lived close to her models. The "stream of consciousness" method, sometimes pushed to lengths of monotonous repetition, and the occasional introduction of a nauseous phrase or blunt monosyllable are evidences that she has studied the approved literary gods of the day.

Except for these not too important derivations, the novel stands on its own feet, and Miss Roberts may safely be ranged with her sister workers in the Southern field, especially Miss Glasgow and Miss Kelley, as a force to be reckoned with in her ability to infuse the chronicle of drab lives with some elements of beauty and strangeness.

Hot afternoons have been in Montana, a "Nation" prize poet once assured us. On such an afternoon in New Mexico it was that Ruth Bruck, an oversexed and slightly shop-worn young woman, set herself seriously to the task of capturing a husband.[3] Hampered by a Philistine family, the unwelcome recrudescence of her own soiled reputation, and the shyness of the "nice boy" who was the object of her pursuit, she was nevertheless successful in the end. Mr. Fergusson's methods are fresh in more senses than one. Tingle from his audacities though you may, it is impossible not to admire his sure control of the situation as it flickers from Ruth's present to past and back, until it culminates in the gorgeous irony of the *dénouement*.

"Rasmine sat close to the stove at a tiny square table with a tallow dip on it, carding or spinning; Mary had a book, and Martha played, if she had nothing useful to do. Over by the window sat Father smoking, with Jens Thresher chewing and spitting till there was a regular pond in front of him, and Rasmine would say he was a pig or a baby that couldn't keep itself clean, which made Martha and Mary laugh. Their brother and the hired lad lay on a bench snoring."[4]

This idyllic picture seemed so typical of the entire Scandinavian school of fiction, or at least so much of it as has found its way into English translation, that a nervous effort was required before one could push ahead with equanimity into the story of the spiritual progress of the sisters. Fortunately, the novel gains in adult quality as the sisters increase in age, and the upshot of the matter is a tale of grave beauty, with enough variety in the other characters to make up for

---

[1] Nigger Heaven. By Carl Van Vechten. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

[2] The Time of Man: A Novel. By Elizabeth Madox Roberts. The Viking Press, New York. $2.50.

[3] Hot Saturday. By Harvey Fergusson. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

[4] Martha and Mary. By J. Anker Larsen. Translated from the Danish by Arthur G. Chater. Alfred A. Knopf, New York. $2.50.

Take a South Sea Honeymoon *this autumn*

Grow young again in HAWAII

Even if it's a few years past due—no matter! Shake off the clutches of the workaday world! Come where these islands of Hawaii sun themselves in the blue Pacific by day and the Southern Cross shines in a perfumed night. Where warm silken waves call insistently. Where *you*, growing staid in business, will live the dreams that should never have been put away.

Less than a week direct from San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle or Vancouver, and you're here. Four or five weeks gives you a comfortable round trip, with time for golf, tennis, inter-island cruising, hiking, swimming and outrigger canoeing at Waikiki to your heart's content—days of *resting!*

Inexpensive

$400 to $500 covers all steamer fares, hotels, sightseeing, the Volcano trip to Hawaii National Park. Accommodations ample, comfortable. Another vast hotel at Waikiki; another great liner building. Book through your own local railway, steamship or travel agent.

Write today for illustrated booklet describing Hawaii in colors.

Hawaii

HAWAII TOURIST BUREAU

223 McCANN BLDG., SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.
OR 352 FORT ST., HONOLULU, HAWAII, U. S. A.

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

The Luxury Cruise to the
Mediterranean
PALESTINE EGYPT

By the famous "Rotterdam"
6th Cruise
Leaving New York Feb. 3, 1927
Under the Holland-America Line's own management
The "ROTTERDAM"
24,170 tons reg.,
37,190 tons displ.

Has a world-wide reputation for the magnificence and comfort of her appointments, the surpassing excellence of her cuisine and the high standards of service and management on board.

70 Days of Delightful Diversion

ITINERARY includes Madeira, Cadiz, Seville, Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples (first call), Tunis, Athens, Constantinople, Haifa, Jerusalem, the Holy Land, Alexandria, Cairo and Egypt, Cattaro, Ragusa, Venice, Naples (second call), Monaco, Southampton, Boulogne, Rotterdam. Carefully planned Shore Excursions. Stopover in Europe. Number of guests limited.

American Express Co. Agents in charge of shore excursions

For choice selection of accommodations make RESERVATIONS NOW. Illustrated Folder "O" on request to

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
21-24 State St., New York

Boston, Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Cleveland, Minneapolis, New Orleans, San Francisco, St. Louis, Atlanta, Ga., Mexico City, Montreal, Seattle, Winnipeg, *or any authorized Steamship Agent.*

Luxury Cruises to the
WEST INDIES
Jan. 29 (15 days), Feb. 17 (27 days)
Mar. 19 (15 days)
by the Luxurious
S.S. VEENDAM
HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
in cooperation with the
FRANK TOURIST CO.

IMPORTANT TO SUBSCRIBERS
When you notify The Outlook of a change in your address, both the old and the new address should be given. Kindly write, if possible, two weeks before the change is to take effect.

Across the Atlantic

FRANCE GERMANY ENGLAND IRELAND

Unusually attractive and comfortable accommodations are offered in First, Second and improved Third Class on the splendid steamers RESOLUTE, RELIANCE, HAMBURG (new), DEUTSCHLAND and ALBERT BALLIN. Also in the One-class cabin and improved Third Class on the steamers CLEVELAND, THURINGIA, and WESTPHALIA—all modern oil-burning liners—world famous cuisine and service.

Around the World
138 day Cruise—25 Countries
59 Ports and Cities
S. S. RESOLUTE
Rates—$2000 and up
Leaving New York, JAN. 6, 1927
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE
UNITED AMERICAN LINES, Inc.
General Agents
35-39 Broadway, New York
Branches in Boston, Chicago, Philadelphia, San Francisco
or local steamship and tourist agents

the cut-and-dried development of Martha and Mary, who remain true throughout to their Biblical prototypes.

Other Fiction

LISTEN, MOON! By Leonard Cline. The Viking Press. $2.

"However motley-minded a man may act, if he finds treasure he is forgiven, even commended." This may also be applied to books. "Listen, Moon!" is a motley-minded book. The treasure it uncovers is slight, but, as the parrot said, "What there is, is good." Dr. Higbie Chaffinch, Latin professor at Johns Hopkins University and recently widowed, is a lovable character. In his loneliness and eagerness for a gayer contact with life, he is a nucleus around which gather an amusing company: Ruth Pudley, hoyden daughter of the local minister; Hiltonshurley Moggs, founder of the "Society for the Purveying of Useless Things to Worthy People;" Amy Potter, itinerant housekeeper; and John Kendrick, a young newspaper reporter. This queer crew foregather at the home of Higbie Chaffinch. They have a hand-to-hand fight with the Ku Klux Klan and kidnap the main Kleagle, the Rev. Mr. Cyril Pudley. Abetted by John Kendrick, for purposes of his own, the Chaffinch crowd hire a schooner and a trunk of pirate costumes, hoist the Jolly Roger, and go pirating down the Chesapeake Bay. The rest is a pure adventure in humor. What happened on that voyage must have caused the moon to stop and look as well as listen.

THE BIG HOUSE. By Mildred Wasson. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.

The old Big House is a bone of contention between the younger members of the Price family after their grandfather's death, and naturally the girl to whom it is left has family trouble as well as love complexities. The novel has moderate interest and is altogether free from absurdities or offensiveness, but it will never set novel readers' hearts to beating fast with excitement.

CYNTHIA CODENTRY. By Ernest Pascal. Brentano's, New York. $2.

The unlovely heroine of this novel seems to have believed that the world was created and run for her especial benefit, and that she might therefore do as she pleased in it. She was surprised to find that the going was not always smooth, but, being gifted with much-needed callousness and with a rare lightness of mind, she emerged time after time from the worst possible scenes, to ride along again on the surface of life like a drop of oil on troubled waters. She is a crude and dreadful person, for whom the reader has scant sympathy.

And it is a relief to state quite honestly that, in spite of the blurb on the jacket, Cynthia Codentry cannot in any sense be called "the modern American girl." She appears to be pure fiction, and rather spiteful fiction at that. Hers is a pathological case, and a perusal of the case record will show up by contrast the consoling normalcy of almost any real young woman of the present day.

AGAINST THE GRAIN. (À Rebours). By Karl Joris Huysmans. Groves & Michaux, Paris.

"Against the Grain" (*À Rebours*) is no less curious to-day than it was when Oscar Wilde said, "It was the strangest book he had ever read." It is an experiment in decadence, an adventure in exoticism, by a man with subtle imagination and wide knowledge of the decadent writers, Latin and monastic, of the early ages. The book is excellently translated (by a translator who modestly withholds his name), with a preface by the author written twenty years after the book. It is an elaborate example of the jeweled style of the French school of Symbolists.

A novel without a plot, it is a psychological study of Des Esseintes, a young Parisian. Bored with contemporary society, and worn from excesses, he seeks in seclusion to interest himself in an artificial world of the senses. The bizarre house he decorates, with a living turtle for a pet, the shell of which is inlaid with jewels in an Oriental flower design; the monstrous flowers; the insinuating perfumes with which he surrounds himself; and the violet-colored "Pearls of the Pyrenees" bonbons he nibbles to invoke memories of past loves, are descriptive models for many books of to-day. Mr. Van Vechten's clever "Peter Whiffle" owes a tremendous debt to this book.

Biography

TWENTY-FIVE. By Beverley Nichols. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $2.50.

At the age of twenty-five Beverley Nichols seems to have much to look back on, and his glances are impudent and delightful. He is a person full of zest and humor, on whom very little of life seems to be lost. He has evidently disarmed completely his famous acquaintances and friends. Many of them were with him in their off moments: Chesterton, the Queen of Greece, Noel Coward, Mrs. Patrick Campbell, Winston Churchill, Elinor Glyn, Yeats, Michael Arlen—to name only a few. Perhaps Mr. Nichols is rather rash to record these moments; but he does it amusingly and in a way that could scarcely give offense.

What one of the author's own "elders and betters" has called "the engaging flaws of youth" may be found all through the volume. There is too much smartness in it, but there is also warmth and sincerity. The best thing in the book is perhaps the account of the hanging of Edith Thompson, London murderess, who was put to death for a passionate crime in 1923.

MELODIES AND MEMORIES. By Dame Nellie Melba. The George H. Doran Company, New York. $5.

Something of the sureness of attack that marks every great singer's art marks also the pleasing autobiography of Madame Melba. Hers is a simple story of hard work and gradually increasing success, leading to triumphs which were never miracles of chance, but the result of rare ability, flowering in due time and under the dictates of a strong personality.

The author gives a fascinating account of her childhood in Australia, and of her early studies in Paris under a great teacher—at a time when her finances were so low that she could have but one dress to wear. She then tells of the beginnings of her career, of her travels, and at length of her great successes. Her tales of encounters with musicians and managers, and of the warm friendships which she formed all over the world, make very pleasant reading and reveal the author as a person of great soundness—not at all like the public's popular conception of a gay opera star—but warm and likable and real.

Travel

A WAYFARER IN UNFAMILIAR JAPAN. By Walter Weston. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $3.

It seems incredible in this day of swift and easy communication that there are human beings who have never heard of a race different from their own, of the Christian religion, or of the Great War. A large part of "A Wayfarer in Unfamiliar Japan" is about such people, living far from the familiar paths of the guide-book. Mr. Weston was the first European to visit many of the places described in his book. Among the most interesting are five little villages near Kiushiu, known collectively

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

as Goka-no-shō. There were, at the time, no roads leading to the outside world; the inhabitants had preserved their ancient customs, and never intermarried elsewhere. It was only through a curious accident that the existence of the little hamlets was ever suspected.

Having lived in Japan for many years, as British chaplain in Yokohama, Mr. Weston's comments on Japan are from two angles—of explorer and of scholar. He finds the Japanese peasantry the most diligent and friendly in the world. Battling against nature in the form of floods, typhoons, fires, and earthquakes, from which Japan has suffered more terribly than any people on the face of the globe, has modeled a fine national solidity of character. The author gives a graphic account of the appalling earthquake in 1923, and pays a tribute to the United States for the assistance sent so promptly and in such good measure. There is an interesting chapter about Ontake San and the pilgrims who yearly climb this "august peak." Another chapter tells of that ancient sport and weird spectacle, cormorant fishing. Fishermen hold the cormorant in leash by a tough cord of spruce fiber, attached to a belt of hemp encircling its body. Around the base of its gullet is a metal ring which is loose enough to permit swallowing the smaller fish; the larger fish it must disgorge, a business arrangement not nearly approaching 50-50 between master and man. A well-trained bird will catch for his owner as many as 150 fish in an hour.

The public bath is a familiar scene in Japan. Mineral hot springs in the mountains and the many bath-houses scattered in the cities form important parts of the social life of "the cleanest nation on earth." Here they will sit soaking in hot water for hours. It is the poor man's club. "Out of deference to foreign prejudice, it is now more usual for the sexes to bathe apart." No book about Japan could be complete without mention of the rice fields and "the Honorable little Gentleman," the silkworm. On these two industries hang most of the prosperity of Japan.

Politics

SURVIVAL OF THE DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLE INCLUDING THE TARIFF ISSUE. By Perry Belmont. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.50.

Mr. Belmont's book is a campaign document with sundry historical notations that wander rather widely over the lot, including as they do a defense of Major-General Leonard B. McMillan, who long ago ceased to be a part of any principle. In his discussion of the tariff the author relies mainly upon records of others. This does not mean that they are without value. The rising feeling in the West indicates that the tariff issue has in it force for revival.

EUGENICS AND POLITICS. Essays by Ferdinand Canning Scott Schiller, Fellow and Senior Tutor of Corpus Christi College, Oxford. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. $2.50.

"The time," says Dr. Schiller, "is scarcely ripe for a systematic treatise on eugenics. It will be needed on the distant day when the question arises of putting into execution a well-thought-out scheme of eugenical reform; what is needed now is lighter literature to arouse interest in the subject, and a conviction of its vital import, and to prepare an audience for the biological expert if, and when, he descends from the Sinai of Science with the New Commandments which are to insure our salvation by eugenics."

A stimulating, instructive, and reasonable book; and, though profound and genuinely philosophic, yet written lightly, as proposed. Dr. Schiller is by no means convinced that society will substitute eugenic for its present outrageously dysgenic practices, but he persuades us that it could, and, if it would, to its immense betterment. No doubt man will continue to combine the qualities of ignoramus and jackass, but after this book he can't say he hasn't been properly warned.

Philosophy

MIND MAKES MEN GIANTS. By Richard Lynch. Dodd, Mead & Co., New York. $2.

Inspirational literature. Habits, phobias, attention, will, self-expression through work, personality, character, sex-love, and marriage discussed from the point of view of aids and detriments to success. Didactic but readable, and replete with apt anecdotes.

HISTORY OF ANCIENT AND MEDIEVAL PHILOSOPHY. By Horatio W. Dresser, Ph.D. The Thomas Y. Crowell Company, New York. $2.50.

A résumé of philosophical thought from its birth in Greece, 600 B.C., to the death of Bruno, 1600 A.D. Designed as a text for college courses, it is a scholarly, compact survey of sources and provides ample references. Two-thirds of the three hundred and fifty pages are devoted to the Greek philosophers.

IMAGINATION, MIND'S DOMINANT POWER. By Benjamin Christopher Leeming. The M. H. Schroeder Company, New York. $3.

A friend of the author is good enough to explain in a foreword that the book is a "common-sense statement of the principles of behavior," that it will put any reader in the way of understanding "the basis for other people's behavior towards himself as well as his behavior toward others." Perhaps it should, but it hasn't done so as far as we can see. We find the book rambling, inconsecutive, vague, and incult.

HUMAN EXPERIENCE: A STUDY OF ITS STRUCTURE. By Viscount Haldane. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

This "introduction to the study of philosophy" resolves itself into a one-sided debate between Viscount Haldane and John Dewey on the relation between knowledge and experience. For Professor Dewey experience is a final and self-contained entity which produces knowledge as its outcome, a mere phase evolved within itself. For Viscount Haldane experience divorced from knowledge is a mere unreal abstraction. Furthermore, "beauty, morals, and the divine play too large a part in the world which confronts Man to admit of mind being made a mere product." This leads into discussions of knowledge and reality, objective and subjective, and particular and universal, which will prove no sinecure for "those interested but not trained in philosophical inquiry" in spite of Viscount Haldane's deceptively simple style and the careful introductory summaries of his chapters.

Radio

YOU'RE ON THE AIR. By Graham McNamee and Robert Gordon Anderson, with a Preface by Heywood Broun. Harper & Brothers, New York. $1.75.

A volume of reminiscences chiefly by one who, if there is truth in trophies, is the World's Most Popular Radio Announcer does not sound too promising, and apparently the brothers Harper, in agreeing to publish it, have let their responsibility end there. It is printed on not the best of paper, and the proofs have been read by some one who needed practice badly. None the less, here is an amusing and interesting book.

Mr. McNamee tells the story of his four years' connection with broadcasting—from the day when his inimitable manner of saying "Good evening, ladies and gentlemen of the radio audience" first caught the fancy of Mr. Weaf, to the evening, last May, when he was presented with a gold cup. In between are descriptions and pictures of

Being absolutely sure on the Subject of Quality

THE HIGH QUALITY OF

Baker's Breakfast Cocoa

is Not an Accident

It is the result of a judicious selection and blending of cocoa beans, of which there are more than thirty grades; of most careful roasting, a very delicate operation; and its further preparation by the best mechanical processes (no chemicals) which preserve the delicious natural flavor and aroma and attractive color of the beans.

Walter Baker & Co. Ltd.
Established 1780
DORCHESTER, MASS.
Canadian Mills at Montreal

Booklet of Choice Recipes sent free

Little "Ads" That Reach Far

The Outlook Classified columns are carefully guarded and closely read. The circulation of The Outlook is world-wide.

Its "Wants" Will Fill Yours

1 ORIGINAL LEAF FROM THE KING JAMES BIBLE $1

From the Folio Edition, London, 1613

Own a genuine page from the original, rare work. NOT a facsimile. A beautiful and unique decoration—an heirloom of the ages—for book-lovers who cannot afford the fabulous price of a whole volume. Size 11 x 15 inches. Mounted with brief scholarly comments, ready for framing.

Original leaf from CHAUCER'S Collected Works published during Elizabeth's reign. Old English black letter. Folio. $2

Original leaf from GERARD'S rare Herball with woodcuts. Published 1633. $1

Original leaf from SHAKESPEARE'S Plays. Folio (1685) edition. $2

The above collection of four for $5, postpaid. Twenty-five cents extra for C. O. D. shipment.

Send for list of other equally interesting mounted leaves.

The Foliophiles, Inc., 32 West 58th St., New York

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Protect your gums and save your teeth

JUST as a ship needs the closest attention under the waterline, so do the teeth under the gum-line. If the gums shrink from the tooth-base, serious dangers result. The teeth are weakened. They are loosened. They are exposed to tooth-base decay. The gums themselves tender up. They form sacs which become the doorways of organic disease for the whole system. They disfigure the mouth in proportion as they recede.

Forhan's prevents this gum-decay called Pyorrhea, which attacks *four out of five* people over forty.

Use Forhan's every tooth-brush time to preserve gum health and tooth wholesomeness. Tender gum spots are corrected. The gum-tissues are hardened and vigored to support sound, unloosened teeth.

Forhan's is used as a dentifrice, though no dentifrice possesses its peculiar gum-tissue action.

If gum shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

In 35c and 60c tubes at all druggists in the United States.

Formula of R. J. Forhan, D.D.S.

FORHAN CO. New York

Forhan's, Ltd. Montreal

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

Massachusetts

ROGERS HALL
AN ENDOWED SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
Thorough Preparation for all Colleges
One Year. Intensive Review for High School Graduates
Two-Year Graduate Course with Diploma in Home-making, Secretarial Training, Music, Expression, Art, Advanced Academic subjects. All Indoor and Outdoor Athletics, Gymnasium, Swimming Pool.
Olive Sewall Parsons, Lowell, Mass.

SHORT-STORY WRITING
Particulars of Dr. Esenwein's famous forty-lesson course in writing and marketing of the Short-Story and sample copy of THE WRITER'S MONTHLY free. **Write today.**
THE HOME CORRESPONDENCE SCHOOL
Dr. Esenwein **Dept. 58** **Springfield, Mass.**

New York City

RIVERDALE A Country School for Boys
Well-Balanced Program. One of the Best College Board Records. Athletics, Student Activities, Music. Fire-Proof Dormitory. **20th Year.** *For Catalog Address*
FRANK S. HACKETT, *Head Master,* Riverdale-on-Hudson, N. Y.

DAY SCHOOL
Backward Children Individually Instructed
(6th year)
INA SILVERNAIL, 165 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn. Nevins 7269.

SUMMER CAMP FOR GIRLS

CAMP SEAPER for Girls ELKINS, N. H. Land and water sports, Dancing, music, and dramatics featured. Fresh vegetables and Guernsey milk. Address Miss Searing's School, 39 Maple Ave., Morristown, N. J., or 2 West 16th St., New York City.

the mechanism of a large broadcasting station, descriptions of the Alabama-24-for-Underwood Democratic Convention; the World's Series; the Harvard-Yale game; Schumann-Heink's stage fright; and Benny Leonard's self-assurance. The whole is told in an unaffected manner that is pleasant to read.

The broadcasting of the Philharmonic has been compared by musical people to the drawings of Daumier—true enough to the original to excite wonder, and exaggerated enough to be funny. Radio is an infant industry—a particularly noisy infant, if you will, but one that cannot be disregarded. Think for a moment of the changes in political and journalistic affairs in the past four years, and rejoice that the World's Most Popular Radio Announcer has produced a readable book.

Sociology

THE CONQUEST OF NEW ENGLAND BY THE IMMIGRANT. By Daniel Chauncey Brewer. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. $2.

This book carries alarm because of the hard, cold truth reflected in its vital statistics. They prove beyond a doubt that the indomitable Yankee stock which sought liberty of body and mind in the wilderness it conquered has paved the way for the destruction of its sons. Insatiable greed, political inertia, and the importation of more and more, and yet again more, foreign labor for its mills and factories has resulted in the children of immigrants being the rising Americans who populate New England, swarm in the public schools, and control the vote. The indigenous stock is in the minority and fast dying out.

Mr. Brewer traces this state of things to a desire for new fields of activity on the part of the New Englanders, to the rush westward, and the industrial development which resulted in an influx of the foreigners to fill up the mills. In his final chapter he throws one ray of light on the page: "The Yankee's vote is inconsequential, but his leadership because of inherited wealth, exceptional ability and tradition, is unquestioned. If his sons and daughters wake to the responsibility . . . they will be given enviable opportunities to serve the public and their generation . . . because of the naïve regard which the new citizens have for the people they are supplanting."

Children's Books

MR. POSSUM VISITS THE ZOO. By Frances J. Farnsworth. The Abingdon Press, Cincinnati. 75c.

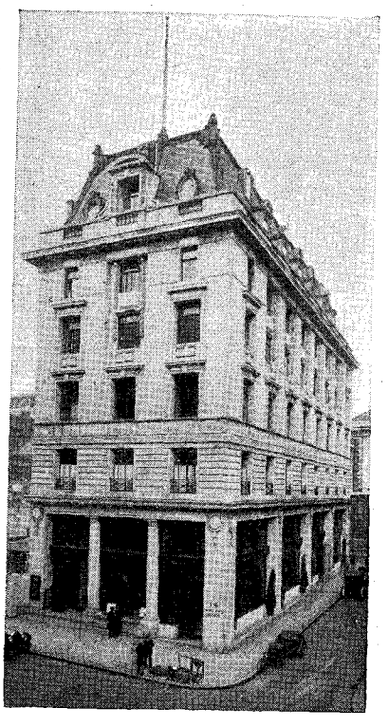
Here are a dozen nature studies in simple story language for little children, in which Brer Possum and Ma Possum visit 'round at the Zoo and Auntie tells what they saw. There is only one picture; it is so clever that one wishes there were more.

TOTO AND THE GIFT. By Katharine Adams. The Macmillan Company, New York. $2.

A story for girls from twelve years old up. Toto is a little French girl who after the war lives in Rheims and later comes to America. Her patriotism and resource help her to help others and bring interesting things into her life.

WHAT HAPPENED IN THE ARK. By Kenneth M. Walker and Geoffrey M. Boumphrey. Illustrated by Dan Jackson. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. $2.

We all know about the elephant and the kangaroo being in the Ark, but do you know that the Wumpetty Dump and the Scub were there too, or what happened when the elephant drank up the bath water? Oh, yes; there was trouble among the animals, and they haven't really been good friends since. This story, fitly dedicated to the very old tortoise in the Zoo, will make every one but ultra-reverential Fundamentalists laugh. The drawings are capitally done.



London Office of The Outlook Hotel and Travel Bureau

IN Dorland House, at 14 Regent Street, London, England, The Outlook maintains an office for your convenience.

We invite you to make use of that office while traveling abroad. Have your mail sent there. Go there to rest, to use the telephone, and to obtain information of unusual tours. There is no obligation or charge.

When planning any trip —at home or abroad— write to our New York office and let us help you with the arrangements.

THE OUTLOOK
Hotel and Travel Bureau
120 East 16th Street New York City

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

Free for All

Marvin Gets in Deep

I HAVE read with interest Mr. Marvin's "Notre Cher Vieux Québec."

I would like, however, to point out one error which Mr. Marvin has made in this article. He says that "vessels of more than 16,000 tons, or greater than 16 feet draught, cannot safely proceed up-stream from Quebec the 170 additional miles of shallower channel to Montreal." Mr. Marvin is quite wrong here. I note that the river level yesterday (at a time of year when naturally the river is at its lowest) was 29 feet. The port warden's regulations of Montreal demand a clearance of 2 feet 6 inches for all vessels, which means that Saturday a ship drawing 26 feet 6 inches could have gone up or down the channel quite safely. Vessels of this class are constantly operating in and out of the port. So far as tonnage is concerned, while the big Canadian Pacific liners do dock at Quebec, I am inclined to think (although about this I am not certain) that it may be as much a matter of speed as draught which has caused the Canadian Pacific Railway to halt its bigger liners at Quebec instead of bringing them to Montreal. As you no doubt are aware, the most serious objection to the deep waterways scheme, from Montreal to the head of lake navigation, is the fact that large and expensive ocean vessels would have to be operated through the canals at so low a speed that the overhead would more than eat up the profits earned.

Mr. Marvin's mistake, while not a tremendously serious one, is none the less important, and The Outlook's reputation and standard of accuracy are so high that I thought I would draw it to your attention.

E. J. ARCHIBALD.

Montreal, Canada,
August 23, 1926.

Hail, Columbia!

MAY I supplement the high praise Mr. Lawrence Abbott gave the scenery along the Columbia River in his recent article? Quite evidently Mr. Abbott felt that some New York readers might accuse him of being unduly impressed with Columbia River scenery as against the Hudson or some spot nearer home.

But let us summon another and a very impressive witness—Mr. John Fiske, the late historian and philosopher.

Fiske had seen both Europe and America, but when he first saw the Columbia River and the very scenes Mr. Abbott describes he wrote to his wife, "Compared with this scenery the Rhine and the Hudson are nowhere."

That is strong language, especially for John Fiske to use, and we all know that Fiske measured his words and never let his enthusiasm run away with his judgment.

Denver, Colorado. WAYNE C. WILLIAMS.

Eastward Moves the Chestnut

IN Mr. Seitz's admirable article in The Outlook for August 11 I note that he thinks that the farthermost chestnut tree in the East is in Norway, Maine.

You will be interested to know that there is a chestnut tree standing within five miles of my home here. It is the only one that I have ever seen in Maine. It stands by the roadside against a forest of second-growth hardwood. It is near the division line between the towns of Holden and Dedham and is approximately one hundred miles east of Norway, Maine.

It has three trunks, apparently having grown up from a stump. When I discovered this tree five or six years ago, it was apparently in a perfectly thrifty condition; but two or three years ago one section died, and a year or two ago another section died, and to-day the third and largest section, which is about twelve inches in diameter, is dying and already half dead. A growth of new shoots is springing up from the base of the tree.

Assuming that the blight is the cause of this dying condition, the interesting question arises, How did this isolated tree become infected?

My old friend the late John E. Bennoch, of Orono, Maine, many years ago successfully grafted the chestnut on our native beech. I do not know whether any of his trees are still living. Since the advent of the blight I have often wondered whether it would be possible to develop a blight-resistant chestnut by this method.

Should you happen to be motoring from New York to Bar Harbor you could see this tree with the loss of only a few minutes' time, as it stands only four-tenths of a mile from the Atlantic Highway at East Holden, Maine.

I may say that I am more familiar with the native trees of New England than is the average layman, and I have been observing our native trees in eastern Maine and northeastern Maine for the past fifty years. If there were many chestnut trees in this part of the world, I certainly would have noticed them.

PRESCOTT H. VOSE.

East Eddington, Maine.

Why the U. S. Went Dry

MR. REMSEN CRAWFORD'S story, "Three Men from Maryland," strikes me as very interesting, moderate in tone, and should be convincing to reasonable minds.

We have two large parties, known popularly as the "drys" and the "wets," the former being mainly the old prohibitionists and the latter the "personal liberty" advocates. Personal liberty, by the way, is like charity—it covers a multitude of sins. There is another large party which should not be ignored, which I will call the business interests, embracing the manufacturers, transportation companies, farmers, and employers in general. Individually they may be men who "like their liquor" and take it now and then, but they realize that booze spells a risk and a liability. The debit side of the ledger, *cost* in many different ways but set down in undeniable figures: cost of crime and dependency, cost of avoidable "accidents" and disaster, fires in buildings and in fields, and a general decline in efficiency. So the careful business bosses and farmers decide to "cut it out." It is not a question of "blue laws," or of ordering the world's morals. It is a plain matter of business. The sport trainer heeds it, and posts the order as well as the section boss. The railroad executive posts the order and abolishes head-on collisions and cuts out a long list of damage claims; the factory superintendent gets higher production; the farmer and rancher (very important in the South and on the Pacific cost) get more dependable help and fewer fires; and the taxpayer gets a lower rate for support of courts and institutions. All this counts, and counts big. The booze gang may use scare heads and get out the jazz band for "Light Wines and Beer," but they cannot pull the wool over the eyes of the business men and the farmers.

Then there are the women of the country. They will vote with the business party. They find that more bacon and meal, more church and school, more clothing and better housing, come along with the Eighteenth Amendment, and they will not follow the jazz wagon. The more intelligent of the labor party will do likewise.

Chicago, Illinois. JOHN T. BRAMHALL.

STOPS
TROLLEY SICKNESS
—faintness, stomach disturbances and dizziness caused by Sea, Train, Auto, Air or Car Travel. Mothersill's will promptly end all forms of Travel Sickness. 35
75c. & $1.50 at Drug Stores or direct
The Mothersill Remedy Co., Ltd.
New York Montreal
Paris London
MOTHERSILL'S SEASICK REMEDY
25 Years In Use

For the 8th year!
~a Cruise-Tour to
WEST INDIES & SOUTH AMERICA
combined

Seventy delightful days of adventure over balmy seas, through the sub-tropics, Cuba, the Panama Canal and its wonders, Peru and Chile. Across the mighty Andes, over the highways of the Spaniards, visiting the stately Latin cities of Argentina, Uruguay and Brazil. Then, a leisurely Cruise-Tour to the West Indies, the romantic gems of the warm Caribbean, calling at Trinidad, Barbados and Porto Rico.

Cruise-Tour leaves New York, Jan. 27th. Comfort and luxury throughout, with expert American Express management, $1950. Experience the excitement of planning ahead. Send now for illustrated "Deck Plan, No. 5" containing itineraries, etc.

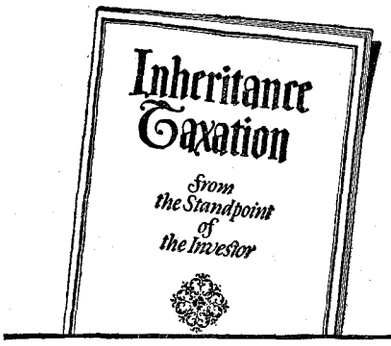
AMERICAN EXPRESS
Travel Department
65 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
Always Carry American Express Travelers Cheques

REAL HARRIS TWEED
The aristocrat of all sports wear—direct from makers. Patterns free. Any length cut. $2.00 per yd. Postage paid. NEWALL, 127 Stornoway, Scotland.

The Pratt Teachers Agency
70 Fifth Avenue, New York
Recommends teachers to colleges, public and private schools.
EXPERT SERVICE

Scientific Facts About Diet
A CONDENSED book on diet entitled "Eating for Health and Efficiency" has been published for *free distribution* by the Health Extension Bureau of Battle Creek, Mich. Contains set of health rules, many of which may be easily followed right at home or while traveling. You will find in this book a wealth of information about food elements and their relation to physical welfare.
This book is for those who wish to keep physically fit and maintain normal weight. Not intended as a guide for chronic invalids as all such cases require the care of a competent physician. Name and address on card will bring it without cost or obligation.
HEALTH EXTENSION BUREAU
SUITE YB 298 GOOD HEALTH BLDG.
BATTLE CREEK, MICHIGAN

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED



How a modest estate is saved $2,000 taxes

SIMPLY by selecting securities according to a knowledge of the tax laws, it is shown in this booklet how an estate of moderate size is saved $2,000 in estate and inheritance taxes.

That is an example of the practical usefulness of this booklet to those who are concerned about how federal and state taxes may affect the provision made for their dependents. The larger the estate, the more important this subject becomes.

Among the salient topics with which this book deals, in text that is non-technical and easy to understand, are—

A discussion of Federal Estate taxes.

Points of interest in the Inheritance tax laws of the various states affecting investment holdings.

The question of "multiple taxation" as applied to the securities of companies operating in several states.

The status, from an Inheritance tax standpoint, of various types of bonds, stocks, and other forms of investments.

The importance of an analysis of security holdings to fit them to the tax situation of the owner.

We shall welcome the opportunity to place this booklet in the hands of any one to whom it may be useful.

Write for booklet OL-96

CHICAGO 201 S. La Salle St.	NEW YORK 14 Wall St.	PHILADELPHIA 111 South 15th St.
DETROIT 601 Griswold St.	CLEVELAND 925 Euclid Ave.	ST. LOUIS 319 North 4th St.
BOSTON 85 Devonshire St.	MILWAUKEE 425 East Water St.	MINNEAPOLIS 610 Second Ave., S.

HALSEY, STUART & CO.
INCORPORATED

Financial Department

Conducted by WILLIAM LEAVITT STODDARD

The Financial Department is prepared to furnish information regarding standard investment securities, but cannot undertake to *advise* the purchase of any specific security. It will give to inquirers facts of record or information resulting from expert investigation, and a nominal charge of one dollar per inquiry will be made for this special service. The Financial Editor regrets that he cannot undertake the discussion of more than five issues of stocks or bonds in reply to any one inquirer. All letters should be addressed to THE OUTLOOK FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT, 120 East 16th Street,

Personal Records

IN the house in which the writer was born there was a remarkable closet door. For something like half a century the inside of it, originally painted white, had been used to record the height of sons and daughters, nephews and nieces, cousins, and grandchildren of the family. Stocking-footed children had been backed against this door on birthdays and festivals, a book or ruler leveled across the top of the heads, and a pencil mark drawn to show their stature. Duly labeled with names and dates, this door was a unique supplement to the family Bible and a perpetual source of interest to both young and old.

Something of the methodical spirit which originated and maintained this record is in every one of us, but by far the majority of us are abject failures when it comes to keeping adequate information about our personal business affairs. We may have a bank account and balance our books once a month with reasonable accuracy. We may even go so far as to keep a household budget. But how many of us have systematized our data on some of our larger business matters with a particular view to saving our own time and to holding our affairs in such shape that should we have to leave home for a considerable period, or should we die, those who look after our affairs would have all the needed information easily available? The average man simply carries in his head a miscellany of data which it would be a matter of a few minutes yearly to write down in permanent and usable form, but which a second party could dig out only at great labor.

On March 10 a gentleman who possessed a few thousand dollars in securities hurried into his bank to get first aid in preparing his income-tax return. In going over it the tax specialist asked a simple question: "On what date did you buy the shares, and what did you pay for them?"

The customer looked blank.

"Blessed if I know! Some time in 1924, and around 158. Have I got to have it exactly?"

The tax specialist smiled.

"You should," he answered. "Haven't you kept records?"

"Oh, I've got them somewhere among my papers. I'll try to find them tonight."

The upshot—he didn't find them.

I trust the reader will not think that the writer is attempting to advertise his own virtues, because till quite recently his own small personal affairs were in a sad state of disorder. One day, however, a circumstance arose which showed how important it was to make them shipshape. After more time spent in planning and in looking up data than in the actual recording, the following result was achieved:

Having procured some ordinary 3 x 5 file cards (by the way, why don't people use these cards more for such purposes? They are cheap, they can be kept in an envelope or a box; they are easily replaceable; they are an ideal loose-leaf device without the disadvantage of covers and snappers), on one I wrote "Will" on the top line in large letters, for alphabetical filing purposes, and below "In custody of —— Trust Company, named as executor." On another, "Savings Account," but changed it to "Accounts" after discovering a forgotten pass-book showing a balance of $5.63. Underneath appeared, of course, the names of the banks and book numbers. Another card served to list what I called "fixed period payments," such as taxes, club dues, insurance, interest, and the like.

The heading "Insurance" required several cards—automobile, house, furniture, life, and accident—the detail covering names of companies, amount of policies, policy numbers, premiums, and dates of premiums due. A supplementary card system was immediately suggested—namely, a diary showing dates for payments and warning a month ahead against expiration of policies and the like.

Coming to investments, the card system was again invoked. The name of each security was written on the top line; below, the class or description of the issue, dividend or interest rate and

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

dates, date and cost, number of certificate or bond; in addition, any particular thing about the security likely to be of special interest.

All this is very elementary. Personal experience in advising about investments and in the settlement of estates is convincing evidence of the fact that the average man, be he efficiency expert or professional man, tends toward laxity in matters of this kind. His own business affairs are so familiar to him that he postpones describing them for the benefit, largely, of himself.

Such a card index as is here suggested for personal business data can be extended to cover a large variety of items. Its essential purpose should be to be a home file and reminder, duplicated, if needed, in the office. It might well include miscellaneous information of the kind which the ordinary family stows away somewhere or other, never remembering exactly where. The advantage of this system over a memorandum book lies in its flexibility and adaptability to a variety of purposes as well as in its economy so far as first cost, upkeep, and space are concerned.

Having adopted it himself, the Financial Editor unhesitatingly advises his readers to do likewise. It is a sound investment, costing little, and yielding a steady return at high rates of satisfaction and peace of mind.

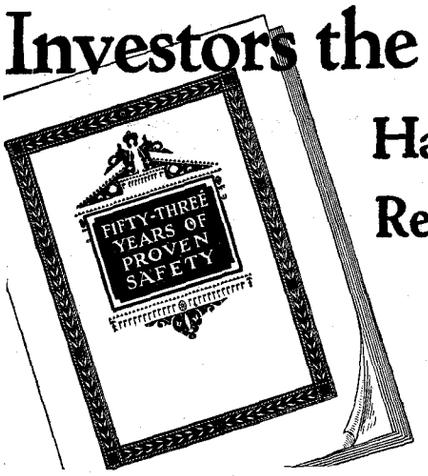
A WORD about brokers may be helpful. To some the word broker connotes wicked Wall Street and questionable transactions. To others it means mysterious wisdom. To a few who discriminate it will mean neither.

A stock broker is a retailer of securities, making his living by buying low and selling high or else getting commissions on sales in which he has no other interest than to execute orders. The average broker knows more about securities than the average man who only reads about them in the newspapers. But the average broker's central interest is not to spend time studying the particular situation of any particular investor any more than it is the corner druggist's main aim in life to replace the family physician.

There are, however, a few brokers in the United States, or rather a few brokerage houses, which honestly and earnestly endeavor to perform investment service of the kind referred to for their customers. To them all honor and praise.

And to the average investor who is seeking the light one trite word of caution: Before you tie up with a broker, investigate him. W. L. S.

Investors the World Over Have Profited by Reading this Booklet



"Fifty-Three Years of Proven Safety"

You can read the whole booklet in 10 or 15 minutes, but those few minutes can mean to you, as they have meant to so many others, years of perfect safety and perfect satisfaction in the investment of your savings.

"Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety" gives you the benefit of our 53 years of experience in the field of first mortgage investments, during which time no investor in our offerings has ever lost one cent of principal or interest.

Thousands of investors in Smith Bonds—in every State in the United States and in 33 countries and territories abroad—today are profiting by the simple principles of successful investing which this booklet explains.

Where Investors In Smith Bonds Live

UNITED STATES

Alabama	Louisiana	Ohio
Arizona	Maine	Oklahoma
Arkansas	Maryland	Oregon
California	Massachusetts	Pennsylvania
Colorado	Michigan	Rhode Island
Connecticut	Minnesota	South Carolina
Delaware	Mississippi	South Dakota
District of Columbia	Missouri	Tennessee
Florida	Montana	Texas
Georgia	Nebraska	Utah
Idaho	Nevada	Vermont
Illinois	New Hampshire	Virginia
Indiana	New Jersey	Washington
Iowa	New Mexico	Wisconsin
Kansas	New York	West Virginia
Kentucky	North Carolina	Wyoming
	North Dakota	

U. S. POSSESSIONS

Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Philippine Islands, Virgin Islands

FOREIGN COUNTRIES

Austria	Dominican Republic	Mexico
Belgium	Egypt	Nicaragua
Burma	England	Panama
Canada	France	Roumania
Chile	Germany	Samoa
China	Haiti	Scotland
Colombia	Honduras	South Africa
Cuba	India	Switzerland
Czecho-Slovakia	Japan	Syria
		Turkey

6½%-6¾%-7%

You, too, should have a dependable income of 6½%, 6¾% or 7% from Smith Bonds. These bonds are strongly secured by first mortgages on modern, income-producing city property, and protected by safeguards that have resulted in our record of *no loss to any investor in 53 years.*

You may buy these bonds outright, in $1,000, $500 or $100 denominations, or you may buy one or more $500 or $1,000 bonds by 10 equal monthly payments. Regular monthly payments earn the full rate of bond interest. Maturities range from two years to 10 years.

Send your name and address today, on the form below, and let us send you our booklet, "Fifty-three Years of Proven Safety," by return mail.

We also will send you our booklet, "How to Build an Independent Income," which describes our Investment Savings Plan, and shows the results you can accomplish by investing systematically at 6½% and 7%.

NO LOSS TO ANY INVESTOR IN 53 YEARS

THE F. H. SMITH CO.

Founded 1873

Smith Bldg., Washington, D.C. 582 Fifth Ave., New York

PHILADELPHIA PITTSBURGH BOSTON BUFFALO ALBANY MINNEAPOLIS

6-M

Name .....

Address .....

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING SECTION

INCLUDING

HOTELS — TRAVEL

Real Estate, Hotels and Resorts, Tours and Travel, etc. — *60c. per line, single column*

Situations Wanted, Help Wanted, Miscellaneous, etc. — *10c. per word, Box number 25c.*

Copy for this section must be received at least nine days before date of insertion

Hotels and Resorts

Connecticut

Leonard Home and Sanitarium
ESSEX, CONN.
Scientific care of semi-invalids, elderly or nervous people in a comfortable home overlooking Connecticut River. Spacious rooms and porches; no hospital atmosphere. Physicians in attendance. Very moderate terms.

The Wayside Inn NEW MILFORD, Litchfield Co., Conn.
In the foothills of the Berkshires. *Open all the year. An ideal place for your summer's rest.* 2 hours from New York. Write for booklet. Mrs. J. E. CASTLE, Proprietor.

The Old Brick House Sharon, Conn.
Two suites of two rooms each, with connecting baths and open fireplaces, in a delightful colonial home are available for elderly people, semi-invalids or other persons of discriminating tastes who wish a year-round home without the responsibility. Rooms may be taken in suites or separately with a private bath for each room. Table and service that of a refined home. Prices from fifty dollars a week for each person.

Maine

THE BEECHES, Paris Hill, Me.
An exclusive country house on a Maine hilltop, with beautiful view, gardens and pine groves. Garage, electricity, near by country club. Booklet. **Opened June 15.**

Massachusetts

MARBLEHEAD, MASS.
The Leslie
A quiet, cozy little house by the sea. Now open. Private baths. Booklet. 22d season.

BROOK BEND TAVERN
MONTEREY, MASS.
A quiet, charming old tavern tucked away in the heart of the Berkshire Hills, one-quarter mile from beautiful Lake Garfield. Guests enjoy old-fashioned hospitality, excellent table; many rooms have private bath. Quaint country dances, cozy fires, artistic atmosphere; a perfect spot for complete relaxation of mind and body. September and fall season most beautiful of the year. Apply to
Miss Elizabeth Hart, Manager
Telephone Great Barrington 406-R 42

New Hampshire

BEMIS CAMPS
OVERLOOKING KIMBALL LAKE
Near the White Mountains
The place you've always wanted to know about. Why not spend your vacation or week-ends in *this beautiful section of New England?* Come and partake of health and happiness. Canoeing, bathing, fishing, tennis, horseback riding, mountain climbing—you'll find them all here. Nights around the camp-fire. Private cabins in pine grove. Reduced rates for September. Address
H. C. BEMIS, South Chatham, N. H.

New Mexico

RANCHO ANIMAS
4,712 feet elevation. Beautifully situated on the plateaus where the Rocky Mountains end and the Sierra Madre begin. A year-round playground. Quiet and homelike. Select clientele. Horseback riding, motoring, pack trip into the mountains and Mexico. *Make reservations now.* For references and details write Outlook Travel Bureau.
JOHN T. McCABE, Animas, New Mexico

New York City

Hotel Judson 53 Washington Sq., New York City
Residential hotel of highest type, combining the facilities of hotel life with the comforts of *an ideal home. American plan* $4 per day and up. European plan $1.50 per day and up.
SAMUEL NAYLOR, Manager.

New York

RIVERVIEW Beacon-on-Hudson
Delightful rest and convalescent home. Spacious grounds, wholesome food. Booklet. Write direct or 6,477, Outlook.

Hotel LENOX, North St., west of Delaware Ave., **Buffalo, N.Y.** Superior accommodations; famous for good food. Write direct or Outlook's Bureau for rates, details, bookings.

Wyoming

TRAPPER LODGE
Sixteen-Bar-One Stock Ranch
SHELL, WYOMING
is particularly suited to accommodate fall and winter guests, especially boys between school and college ages. GAY WYMAN.

Tours and Travel

SOUTH AMERICA, 1927
Overland Tour
DE LUXE SERVICE THROUGHOUT
Under the personal direction of
HARRY A. FRANCK
author of
"Vagabonding Down the Andes"
"Working North from Patagonia"
EUROPE—SELECT SERVICE
INDEPENDENT TRAVEL—MOTOR TOURS
STRATFORD TOURS
452 Fifth Ave., New York

A WINTER IN THE SUN, 1927
Third season of exclusive
Motor Travel in North Africa
Unusual advantages. For details write Miss FLORENCE FISHER, Hartsdale, N. Y. *or Outlook Travel Bureau.*

Major Blake's Automobile Tours
Complete European service. For booklets, details, write Outlook Hotel & Travel Bureau.

THE beauty, fascination, and mystery of the Orient lures visitors from all over the world to

JAPAN

The quaintest and most interesting of all countries. *Come while the old age customs prevail.* Write, mentioning "Outlook," to
JAPAN HOTEL ASSOCIATION
Care Traffic Dept.
JAPANESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS
TOKYO
for full information
Rates for a single room without bath and with 3 meals, $5–6 in cities and popular resorts. $4–5 in the country

Real Estate

Connecticut

FOR RENT OR FOR SALE
At Wilton, Conn.
Commuting distance from New York, 9-room house on a hill, with lovely view and fine air. Large piazza, 2 baths, electricity, hot-air furnace. Unusual water supply. Large barn. 4 acres ground with many fruit trees and grape vines. Address Owner, Box H, Wilton, Conn.

New Jersey

TO RENT, FURNISHED in lovely home in best residential section, 7 or 8 rooms and bath—4 bedrooms, sitting-room, dining-room, den, and kitchen; garage. 17 miles from New York, 4 minutes' walk from station. Adults. 6,471, Outlook.

Vermont

FOR SALE—At Woodstock, Vt.
3 miles from village, 100-acre farm and small house with bathroom. The farm includes pasture, wood lot, brook, and large blackberry fields. The house is partly furnished.
Address Mrs. RICHARD BILLINGS.

Board Wanted

COUPLE, quiet tastes, seek for summer, 1927, *in uplying New England or Adirondacks*, preferably overlooking lake, accommodations as only boarders in house or separate bungalow; two, three rooms, bath, electricity, with simple meals, good cooking. Offers or suggestions welcomed. 6,475, Outlook.

Board—Rooms

Unusual opportunity for college man or woman appreciating refined environment to obtain comfortable room in homelike apartment near W. 157th St. subway station. $7 weekly. References. 6,479, Outlook.

BROOKLYN, N. Y. One or two large rooms with bath, non-housekeeping—in private family. Parquet floors and electricity. References exchanged. 397 Grand Ave.

STATIONERY

WRITE for free samples of embossed at $2 or printed stationery at $1.50 per box. Thousands of Outlook customers. Lewis, stationer, Troy, N. Y.

PERSONAL STATIONERY — 200 single 6x7 or 100 double sheets, 100 envelopes, $1.00. Get Christmas orders in early. Work guaranteed. *Hicks, Stationer, Macedon, N. Y.*

EMPLOYMENT AGENCY

SECRETARIES, *social workers, superintendents, matrons, housekeepers, dietitians, cafeteria managers, companions, governesses, mothers' helpers.* The Richards Bureau, 68 Barnes St., Providence.

HELP WANTED

HOTELS NEED TRAINED MEN AND WOMEN. Nation-wide demand for high-salaried men and women. Past experience unnecessary. We train you by mail and put you in touch with big opportunities. Big pay, fine living, interesting work, quick advancement, permanent. Write for free book, "*YOUR BIG OPPORTUNITY.*" *Lewis* Hotel Training Schools, Suite D-5842, Washington, D. C.

HOUSEKEEPER and companion, working. Good cook, American Protestant gentlewoman, *earnest Christian, under 40; slender, strong, active.* Best references. For lady alone. Country summer. Permanent. $80. Give full particulars. The Manor, Dorset, Vt.

LADY, cook-housekeeper, for six months *in Florida country home with modern conveniences.* Small family. Address Mirasol Grove, Estero, Lee Co., Fla.

PRACTICAL cook-housekeeper for one lady owning home in Ohio. 7,197, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse to care at night for elderly man in New York City. Dearborn, Carstensen Road, Scarsdale, N. Y.

SWISS French teacher or highly recommended governess to live as member of family. Must be interested in progressive educational methods and fond of children. Congenial, happy surroundings. Apply to Mrs. Henry H. Perry, 200 Prospect St., Belmont, Mass.

WANTED—Elderly woman to assist with housework; light work. Must like cooking and country life. Every consideration. $30 a month. References exchanged. 7,205, Outlook.

WANTED—Minister or teacher of experience wishing academic occupation, reinforce faculty teaching by tutoring preparatory boys as needed. Write Massanutten Academy, Woodstock, Va.

WANTED—Responsible working housekeeper who can cook and supervise home for family of two adults. She can select her own helper. Or a competent husband and wife who can take charge of home. References required. 7,216, Outlook.

WANTED — Trained, experienced social worker with executive ability for protective work among girls. Protestant organization. Ability to speak in public meetings desirable. Address Council of Church Women, Mrs. James H. Fuller, Chairman, 1657 Capouse Ave., Scranton, Pa.

WOULD-BE WRITER, physician, wants co-operation of would-be authoress for dictation and typing. Box 140, Times Plaza Station, Brooklyn, N. Y.

SITUATIONS WANTED

CHRISTIAN woman, refined, cultured, experienced, desires *position as secretary and companion to congenial person*, or as social secretary in girls' or boys' school. Highest testimonials and references. 7,211, Outlook.

COMPANION-secretary to elderly lady, by clergyman's daughter. Exceptional references. 7,186, Outlook.

CULTURED young lady, holding best references and experienced in traveling, wishes *position as companion to lady.* Recent graduate of elocution school. 7,152, Outlook.

CULTURED young woman, holding best references and experienced in travel, wishes position to chaperon one or two persons. Europe preferred. 7,195, Outlook.

EDUCATED, experienced woman as dietitian or housekeeper. Now dietitian at girls' camp. Highest credentials. 7,201, Outlook.

ENGLISH girl (22), good family, requires post as companion, preferably to American lady traveling Continent or living in America. Fluent French. Experienced traveler. Drives car. Excellent references given and required. Reply Miss Wilkinson, Aldeburgh Lodge, Aldeburgh, Suffolk, England.

EX-FOREIGN service officer desires to guide a small party to Europe or the Far East. 7,215, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED housemother desires connection with school. Boys preferred, or high class institution. 7,209, Outlook.

EXPERIENCED woman wishes position as supervising housekeeper. Capable of assuming full charge of home. Conscientious service given and adequate compensation expected. 7,214, Outlook.

GOVERNESS: Normal graduate, experienced teacher and governess, Protestant, references. M. I. Skinner, 5618 North 3d St., Philadelphia, Pa.

MANAGING housekeeper, middle-aged American Protestant, experienced in full charge large or smaller household. Efficient, adaptable, cheerful; fond of young people and the country. Unencumbered and free to go anywhere. *References from present and previous employers.* 7,208, Outlook.

OPEN to engagement, cultured Virginia teacher. Advantages of travel, large experience. Would travel or tutor. Address Miss A. M. E., care of Mrs. Henry Page, Charles Town, Jefferson County, W. Va.

TRAINED nurse wishes position as traveling companion to elderly lady, after January first. *Preferably going West.* 7,198, Outlook.

TUTOR or companion to gentleman. Young man; English, German, French, piano, violin, besides elementary work; drives car, horseback riding, swimming, and other outdoor sports. References. 7,200, Outlook.

WANTED, by college woman, position in university town—private housekeeping or housemother dormitory. 7,188, Outlook.

WHO CAN USE man near sixty, college graduate with two degrees, experienced traveler, educator, writer, who has not lost enthusiasm? Will travel, tutor, act as secretary; can typewrite; drives car. 7,213, Outlook.

YOUNG lady, teacher of physical training in New York City, desires position teaching dancing in private school or with special group of children. 7,217, Outlook.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in the care of obstetrical patients a six months' nurses' aid course is offered by the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., New York. Aids are provided with maintenance and given a monthly allowance of $10. For further particulars address Directress of Nurses.

IDEAL New England home offered for little girl. $15 weekly. 7,174, Outlook.

NEW York shopping without charge by an experienced shopper. Reference required. Hattie Guthman, 530 West End Ave., N. Y. C.

REFINED lady desires to board one or two girls, not under six years. 7,206, Outlook.

In writing to the above advertisers please mention The Outlook

PRODUCED BY UNZ.ORG
ELECTRONIC REPRODUCTION PROHIBITED